Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,639. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A WHOLE STATE ENJOINED

Judge Goff Prohibits South Carolina's Convention.

THE REGISTRATION LAW IS INVALID

It Is Held that United States Courts Have Jurisdiction Over State Elections — Dispensary Law Beaten.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 8.—Judge Goff of the United States court to-day made permanent the injunction against the Constitutional Convention.

The injunction was granted on the grounds that the Registration act of 1882 was unconstitutional; that there was sufficient fraud at the polls in the election last Fall to vitiate the calling of the Constitutional Convention; that there was then a conspiracy between Tillman, Evans, and others to commit frauds; that the agreement between Tillman, Evans, Barnwell, Hemphill, and others (making a division of delegates between the factions) was a conspiracy to defraud the negro of his right of suffrage; that Evans, as Governor, had sought to carry out this conspiracy by removing notaries for taking affidavits from negroes; that the illegal acts of the Supervisors of Registration were part of the same conspiracy.

The injunction restrains all persons "charged under the laws of the said State with the duty of holding or managing elections for delegates to a convention to be held Sept. 2, 1895, for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the Constitution of that State, from any and all action looking to the holding of such election or elections."

The decision was read by Judge Goff. After recounting the provisions of the law and the acts bearing thereon, together with the facts of the case, Judge Goff traced the negro's career from the time of slavery. He gave the history of the passage of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and declared that the negro's rights could not be abridged. The registration law in this respect was unconstitutional. "The statement this complainant makes is appalling," said Judge Goff, "and the result close on the border that decides outrage from crime."

The Constitutional Convention act cured no defects. The State frankly admitted that the object was to disfranchise as many negroes as possible. Judge Goff held that the laws were unconstitutional in toto; that the court had jurisdiction, &c.; that certificates of registration could not be demanded, and that no official of any State was above the law.

Judge Goff was very severe on the position of the State in regarding the court as of foreign jurisdiction. This position was as strange and wonderful to him, he said, as the story he had just heard in this case, and he consequently passed an order, as prayed for, restraining and enjoining the Supervisor of Registration as an official and individually from the performance of any of the acts mentioned and complained of. The injunction is perpetual.

Gov. Evans declared to-night that the question was the gravest that ever confronted South Carolina, and continuing said:

"The people may rest assured that we will take no action without mature deliberation. The time has come now to act, and at the proper time I will act in a manner that no true South Carolinian can fail to uphold. But they may rest assured that white supremacy in South Carolina will be maintained."

Judge Simonton rendered the decision in the dispensary case. Reviewing the case and holding that the court had jurisdiction, he quoted the prohibitory provisions of the dispensary law, and said:

"It is sufficient for the purpose of this case to say that, in so far as the dispensary law forbids a citizen to purchase in other States, and to import into this State, alcoholic liquors for his own use and consumption, it discriminates against the product of other States. Such discrimination cannot be made under the guise of the police power.

And further, in so far as this act permits the chief dispenser to purchase in other States alcoholic liquors and to import them into this State for the purpose of selling them, for use and consumption at retail within the State, and forbids all other persons from so purchasing and importing for their individual use and consumption, it discriminates against all other citizens of the State. It also makes a discrimination against all persons in the trade in other States who are not patronized by the State Dispenser, forbidding them to seek customers within the State and to enjoy a commercial intercourse assured to others in this State.

"These conclusions rest on this discrimination. If it did not exist, and if all alcoholic liquors were excluded from the State, or if all persons were forbidden to import alcoholic liquors, or if the laws of South Carolina had declared that all alcoholic liquors were of such poisonous and detrimental character that their use and consumption as a beverage were against the morals, good health, and safety of the State, other and different questions would arise."

The injunction is an ironclad one, inasmuch as it restrains all persons under any circumstances from interefering with the transit or importation into the State of liquors of any kind or of searching for them, or in any manner carrying out any of the provisions of the dispensary law.

Gov. Evans declared to-night that the dispensary would continue its operations as heretofore, and that he would push the cases to the United States Supreme Court as speedily as possible.

Judge Goff returned to West Virginia this afternoon, and Judge Simonton returned to Charleston. Orders for liquor are being given in all directions.

A constable, claiming full knowledge of the mandate of the court, has already made a seizure of liquor in violation thereof.

The contempt cases against Commissioner Mixson and the constables were dismissed, in view of the disclaimers and apologies made.

Silver Convention in Texas May 27.

DALLAS, Texas, May 8.—Chairman Dudley has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Texas to be held at Dallas, May 27, for the purpose of defining the position of the party on silver. He says the issue must be met now, and the party united for action next year.

Mr. Gresham Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Gresham is much better to-day, and he is now reported to be out of danger. The place to which he will be taken when thoroughly convalescent has not been decided on. It is probable that he will go to some medicinal springs.

HIGGINS AND ADDICKS BOTH OUT

Their Followers in the Delaware Senatorial Contest Desert Them—No Choice in 42 Ballots.

DOVER, Del., May 8.—The joint Assembly took 42 ballots to-day and this evening for United States Senator, and then shortly after 8 o'clock to-night a recess was taken until 9 A. M. to-morrow, no Senator having been elected.

The sensational incident of the day was the desertion from their leaders of the followers of Higgins and Addicks. On the first ballot taken to-day the Massey men went to James Pennewill of Dover, and the Higgins men went to Henry A. Dupont of Newcastle County. The ballot resulted: Henry A. Dupont, (Rep.,) 6; J. Edward Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; James Pennewill, (Rep.,) 7; Edward Ridgely, (Dem.,) 9; E. W. Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1.

On the fifth ballot, the Pennewill men, except Morgan, went to Dupont, making his vote 12. On the ninth ballot the first desertion from Addicks occurred. Mr. Money cast his vote for Dupont, giving the Newcastle man 14 votes, and Addicks 5. At this point a recess was taken until 2 P. M.

After the Assembly reconvened, and on the sixteenth ballot, all the Addicks men went to William Dupont, a brother of Henry A. Dupont, and Mr. Money cast his vote for Higgins. This ballot showed as follows: H. A. Dupont, 11; William Dupont, 7; Higgins, 1; Ridgely, 9; Tunnell, 1. There was very little change in this vote up to the twenty-first ballot, when another recess was taken.

When the Assembly met this evening and the thirty-third ballot was taken, the Higgins men cast their votes for Hiram R. Burton, and the ballot resulted as follows: Burton, 8; William Dupont, 10; H. A. Dupont, 1; Ridgely, 9; Tunnell, 1. After this nine more ballots were taken, with but small change, and the forty-second and last ballot taken to-night resulted as follows: William Dupont, 11; Burton, 7; John W. Jolls, 1; Ridgely, 9; Tunnell, 1. Townsend voted for Representative Jolls.

The hall of the House was crowded throughout the day and this evening, while the balloting was going on, and great excitement prevailed, as it seemed likely that an unexpected choice for Senator might be made.

SIX PERSONS BADLY BURNED

Gasoline Stove Explodes in a Baltimore "Sweat Shop"—A Colored Teamster's Timely Heroism.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—Six persons were probably fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove and the fire which followed in a "sweat shop" at 1,424 East Pratt Street this evening. The burning fluid flew in all directions, igniting the clothing of the inmates, and the garments upon which they were at work. The injured are:

KORN, MARCUS; face, chest, and legs burned.

SILBERMAN, SARAH; nineteen years old; burned on chest and shoulders.

SILBERMAN, SILLA; an older sister; legs burned and internally injured.

SILBERMAN, SAMUEL; seventeen years old; burned about upper part of body.

SILBERMAN, ABRAHAM; father of the last three victims; slightly burned and injured by jumping.

SIZKS, MOLLIE; twenty-two years old; arms and abdomen burned.

But for the heroic conduct of a colored teamster—Samuel Morris—who heard the frenzied appeals for help five of the unfortunates would not have been taken alive from the garret.

Morris rushed up stairs and found the door of the sweat shop securely locked. He reached the veranda in front of the second-story windows and called to the panic-stricken inmates of the third story to jump. One woman had already leaped from the third-story window to the street, her clothing in flames. She was saved from death by Thomas McGuigan, whose outstretched arms broke her fall.

Morris caught two others in his arms, smothered the flames in which they were enveloped, and carried them to the sidewalk. He then ran up stairs again, kicked open the door, and hauled out the prostrate forms of two men and a woman.

The victims were all alive at a late hour to-night, but Dr. Giering said that he did not expect any of them to recover.

WILL BE THE LARGEST MILL IN AMERICA

Print-Cloth Factory to be Built in Fall River—New Mill in Taunton.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 8.—G. D. Borden, owner of the Iron Works Mill and American Printing Company, announced to-day that he would soon begin the building of an eighty-thousand-spindle print-cloth mill in this city. The mill will be the largest single one under one roof in America, and probably in the world. It will manufacture regular printing cloths, and possibly a great many of three and four yard drills that the printing company now buys in the South.

The present plant consists of three mills, with a total of 150,000 spindles, valued at nearly $1,800,000, and the new one will cost nearly $1,000,000. Work will be commenced as soon as possible—perhaps within two weeks.

TAUNTON, Mass., May 8.—The Conanet Mills corporation has purchased the Hark and Taunton Mills property, unused for years, and will utilize the land and buildings, or perhaps put up another mill. The corporation already has three large cotton-yarn mills in operation here.

LEBANON, Penn., May 8.—The Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works has commenced work on double turn, giving employment to several hundred additional hands.

A. D. LEWIS, HIS MOTHER, AND SISTER HURT

While They Were Driving in Hempstead the Horse Ran Away.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., May 8.—While Alfred D. Lewis, formerly manager for the Hempstead Farm Company, who now does business in Wall Street, and who is known throughout the United States as a promoter of bench shows, was driving with his mother and sister in Fulton Street, near the residence of James L. Kernochan, this afternoon, his horse became frightened and ran away.

The carriage struck a gatepost and was upset.

Mrs. Lewis's collarbone was broken and she received internal injuries. She was completely prostrated by the shock, and her condition is serious. Miss Lewis received a compound fracture of the right arm and several bad bruises. Mr. Lewis's left leg was broken above the ankle and he received several cuts and bruises.

Mrs. and Miss Lewis were taken to the residence of John N. Lawrence, and Mr. Lewis was removed to the house of Charles R. Myers.

Work of the Utah Convention Closed.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 8.—The Constitutional Convention performed its last task yesterday by adopting an address to the voters of Utah, appealing to them to support the new constitution in November, and a memorial to Congress petitioning that body to make an appropriation for the surplus of convention expenses over the $30,000 already appropriated. The members will meet to-morrow for the purpose of affixing their signatures to the document and then separate for their homes.

Starved Herself to Death.

WOLCOTT, N. Y., May 8.—Nina Smith, eighteen years old, who was buried yesterday, came to her death by starvation. She suspected about a month ago that her parents were trying to kill her by poisoning her food, and since then had refused all nourishment, save what was given her by force. In all other ways she was sane.

C. S. FAIRCHILD TO LEAD

Chosen to Succeed Mr. Grace as Head of the State Democracy.

A SOUND-MONEY PLATFORM WANTED

Hoped the Letter of Acceptance Will Declare the Organization in Favor of President Cleveland's Policy.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy last night, to succeed ex-Mayor William R. Grace, resigned. There was no opposition. Mr. Fairchild was not present at the meeting of the Executive Committee, which was held at the headquarters, 28 East Twenty-third Street, but he will accept, and some of the members said to a reporter for The New-York Times that they hoped he would accept in a letter which would set the organization squarely before the public as emphatically in favor of the sound-money policy of President Cleveland.

There was a fair attendance at last night's meeting. It included Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, who presided; Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power, Aqueduct Commissioner George Walton Green, Superintendent of Immigration John J. Quinlan, John A. Henneberry, Leader Murphy of the First Assembly District, Thomas Costigan, ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, and John Hayes.

Mr. Scott, who is Vice Chairman of the committee, said in opening the meeting that the chief business was to act on the resignation of Mr. Grace as Chairman.

"I was not present when the resignation was received," said Mr. Scott, "nor was I a member of the committee of five appointed to see Mr. Grace. But I called on Mr. Grace, and he was too ill to see me then. He is much better now, and I have seen him twice recently, and I can say that Mr. Grace has not lost his penchant for politics. His interest in this organization is as strong as ever, but he is not able, nor will his health permit him, to resume the direction of this organization now. In view of this fact, it would be cruelty to Mr. Grace, and perhaps suicide to the organization, if we did not accept his resignation."

Mr. Scott spoke feelingly of the services of the ex-Mayor, and expressed deep regret at the necessity of his retirement.

John Hayes, Chairman of the Committee of Five appointed to wait on Mr. Grace, reported that while the committee had been unable to see the ex-Mayor, owing to his illness, it had ascertained that he would not reconsider his determination to retire from active politics. Mr. Hayes then said that Mr. Fairchild, being a Democrat of national standing and a man of great ability, was the man to select as Mr. Grace's successor. Mr. Fairchild had been consulted on the subject, and had consented to accept.

Mr. Hayes moved the acceptance of Mr. Grace's resignation, and this was carried. Roger Foster formally placed Mr. Fairchild in nomination for Chairman, saying that he would be "leader in fact as well as in name." He also said Mr. Fairchild would work in the interest of the organization, even if it had the selfish purpose in view of obtaining control of the municipality.

Commissioner Power seconded the nomination, and Mr. Fairchild was elected unanimously.

George Walton Green moved that a committee be appointed to notify Mr. Fairchild of his election, and to extend to Mr. Grace the regret of the committee at his retirement and its earnest appreciation of his services. Chairman Scott named this committee as follows: George Walton Green, John Hayes, ex-Alderman Dowling, Thomas P. Keating, and William F. Grote.

At the suggestion of Mr. Power, the Sub-Committee of the Whole was increased to one member for each of the Senate districts. It formerly numbered seven members.

Thomas Costigan wanted some action taken to secure fair play for the organization in the apportionment to be made by the Aldermen in June under the Constitution. Mr. Power asked whether the matter should be sent to the Law committee or to the sub-committee of the whole.

"I think," said Mr. Costigan, "that this matter is one that laymen would know more about than the best lawyers in the city, barring Mr. Scott."

So the matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole, of which Mr. Costigan is a member.

Daniel Driscoll of the Second Assembly District offered a resolution indorsing the bill increasing the salaries of the park policemen, which is now in the hands of the Mayor.

"I, for one, don't feel competent to vote on that resolution," said Mr. Power. "I have not seen the bill."

"It is very simple," said Mr. Driscoll. "It increases the salaries of the park policemen."

"There is an epidemic of increasing salaries that I think might just as well be avoided," said Mr. Power.

Some one moved to refer the resolution to the Committee of the Whole. E. J. Kiele said that meant to pigeonhole it. While he did not know that the resolution was a wise one, he thought a vote ought to be taken on it. The resolution was, however, referred to the committee by an overwhelming vote. After Dr. Cremin of the Twenty-first District had vainly tried to get reports on some pending matters from the sub-committee, the meeting was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

It is understood that Corporation Counsel Scott will soon resign as Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee, and will be succeeded by John De Witt Warner.

Deaths from Fever on the Hogarth.

QUARANTINE, S. I., May 8.—The Lamport & Holt steamer Hogarth arrived at Quarantine to-day from Santos, Victoria, and St. Lucia, and was detained owing to two deaths on board during the voyage. The first who died was Leonhard Muller, the ship's cook, who was taken ill April 18, when one day out of Santos. He died April 19 of fever and was buried at sea.

On the day Muller died William Leitch, the third engineer, was taken down with a similar illness and lingered until April 28, when he died.

There were no other cases of illness, but Health Officer Doty decided to detain the Hogarth for examination and disinfection.

Stage Coach in California Robbed.

CALISTOGA, Cal., May 8.—A stage coach running between this place and Clear Lake was robbed yesterday afternoon by two masked men, who secured about $1,200 in cash. They also looted the Wells-Fargo treasure box. A posse has been organized and is in pursuit of the robbers. A reward aggregating $1,200 has been offered for their capture.

A NEW WHISKY TRUST SUIT FILED

It Differs Only in Form from That Previously Brought Against Greenhut, Nelson Morris, and Woolner.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The suit of the Whisky Trust receiver and the officers of the company, which was on file in the Federal court, was secretly withdrawn by consent of court last night, and a substitute filed, which is said to have been suppressed for service.

The suit withdrawn was for the recovery of $2,900,000 alleged to have been taken by President Greenhut, Nelson Morris, P. J. Hennessy, and Samuel Woolner in the purchase of the Central Star, Crescent, and Nebraska distilleries.

The order for dismissal of the first suit was secured from Judge Seaman late in the evening and no record made. Permission to file the new bill was granted, however, and this will be entered on the books in the morning. The new suit is practically the same as the old one, but varies some in expression. The change of the suits is believed to be due to the fact that in the former suit Greenhut and Hennessy were said to be officers of the Whisky Trust, and have since ceased to be such officers.

In the original bill, the Stockholders' Reorganization Committee joined with the receiver as complainant. That committee has ceased to exist, and some of its members are now officers of the distilling company.

PEORIA, Ill., May 8.—Collector Hunter has received instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to withhold approval of the warehouse bonds of Receiver McNulta until such time as he obtains consents from the sureties. It is held, should Receiver McNulta use the warehouses without consent, it would release all the sureties.

If the consents are refused, it will be necessary for the receiver to pay tax on all goods, or use a separate warehouse.

The independent distillers, following the action of Receiver McNulta, in advancing prices, have also ordered an advance, but not to the extent of 2 cents a gallon.

Alfred S. Austrian of Chicago held proxies for 330,440 shares of Whisky Trust stock and 1,071 shares were represented in person at the adjourned meeting of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, held here to-day. Mr. Greenhut was present, accompanied by his attorney. A resolution was adopted adjourning the meeting to May 15, at Chicago, the amendment in the by-laws allowing the change. Mr. Greenhut wanted to know when the amendment had been made and applied an opprobrious epithet to Mr. Austrian.

CHICAGO STRIKERS ATTACK A POLICEMAN

Tried to Prevent Him from Arresting an Intoxicated Speaker.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Although the expected attack of strikers on the Illinois Steel Company's plant did not take place to-day, the day was not without excitement. A mob of strikers and sympathizers attacked a patrolman, and was in turn attacked by a squad of policemen and put to flight.

The riot took place at Eighty-fourth Street and Mackinaw Avenue at 11 o'clock this morning. Policeman Joseph McCaffery attempted to arrest Peter Peterson, who was intoxicated and making an inflammatory speech to a little group of strikers.

A number of men rallied to protect the speaker, and the policeman was soon surrounded by a mob of nearly 200, who knocked him down, kicked and stoned him, and would have killed him had not the squad arrived and, by firing a couple of shots in the air, dispersed them.

McCaffery was not seriously hurt, though his head was badly cut.

It was quiet at the works all day. In the afternoon the furnaces were blown out and only the open-hearth and plate mill now remain open, about 600 men being employed in them.

The ringleaders in yesterday's riot were arraigned in court this morning and held in $800 bonds each. A score of others were fined from $3 to $20 each.

DR. GLADDEN GETS THE MONEY

The Fletcher Prize of $500 Offered by Dartmouth College Won by Him.

HANOVER, N. H., May 8.—The award of $500 for the Fletcher Prize Essay, offered by the Trustees of Dartmouth College, has been assigned to the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio. The committee of award consisted of President E. B. Andrews of Brown University, the Rev. C. A. Dickinson of Berkeley Temple, Boston, and Prof. C. F. Richardson of Hanover.

The subject of the essay was, "In What Ways Ought the Conception of Personal Life and Duty to be Modified?"

The subject for the prize essay for 1896, under the same conditions, is: "Should Any Restriction, Legal or Moral, Be Placed Upon the Accumulation of Wealth?"

Ballots will be sent out to-morrow to graduates of Dartmouth for the election of an alumni Trustee, to succeed C. W. Spalding of Chicago, whose term will expire at commencement. Mr. Spalding, on account of pressing business, declines to be a candidate, and the choice will be made from the following: Edward D. Redington, '61, Chicago; Alfred K. Hamilton, '63, Milwaukee, Wis.; Judge John S. Connor, '65, Cincinnati; Charles A. Willard, '77, Minneapolis, Minn., and John W. Lanehart, '81, Chicago.

Sale of the Lenox Mansion Opposed.

Miss Rachel Kennedy of 41 Fifth Avenue, one of the four surviving heirs of the Lenox estate, again protested against the sale of the Lenox mansion, at 58 Fifth Avenue, by the Presbyterian Boards.

Miss Kennedy says that the mansion was sold by the heirs in 1888 to the Presbyterian Home and Foreign Mission Boards for $250,000. The price was placed low on the understanding that the house was to remain as a monument to the Lenox family. There was, however, no such stipulation made in the deed. The sale, Miss Kennedy says, is a violation of the tacit understanding.

The subject was brought before the Presbyterian General Assembly last year, but it was then thought that Miss Kennedy acquiesced in the sale.

Officers of the boards say that the house can be sold for $650,000, and that money is needed for the new Presbyterian House.

Mrs. Logan's Mission to Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—Mrs. John A. Logan's visit to Springfield at this time is due to the fact that she wants a bill passed appropriating $30,000 to the relict of Mr. Wiltshire, to Isaac R. Hitt, and to herself, $10,000 each, for services rendered by Gen. Logan, Mr. Wiltshire, and Mr. Hitt in securing the enactment by Congress of the bill refunding to Illinois the amount of direct taxes paid by the State during the war—some $800,000.

She interviewed a number of members yesterday, and met with a cordial reception, although they looked with disfavor upon the appropriation bill. There is little chance for a bill of that character to pass at this session.

No Indian Maiden Has Been Sold.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith to-day received a telegram from Capt. Woodson of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Indian Territory, stating that the published reports about the Indian maiden Rosa White being sold by her father for fifteen horses to a seventy-year-old polygamist were without foundation, as there are no such persons on the rolls at his agency.

Commissions in Brooklyn Regiments.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin to-day issued commissions to William Leroy Watson, as Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, and Ardolph L. Kline as Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, and to Charles E. Warren as Adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment of New-York City.

Jesse Scultorp Badly Injured.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., May 8.—Jesse Scultorp, a leading business man of this place, was probably fatally injured in a runaway to-day.

NO RACES AT MORRIS PARK

Steeplechases Declared Off as No Racing Bills Were Signed.

A PROMISING MEETING POSTPONED

Gov. Morton's Inaction Delays the Opening of the Racing Season—Revival of a Grand Sport Blocked.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—The members of the National Steeplechase Association will have to postpone for a second time the Spring meeting, which was to have begun to-morrow at Morris Park. The reason is that the Gray Racing bill has not yet received the signature of Gov. Morton.

Members of the association urged Gov. Morton to attach his name to the bill, so that their meeting, postponed from May 4, might begin to-morrow. The Governor promised to sign the bill during this afternoon, and appoint the commission provided for in it.

About 5 o'clock the Governor called for the bill. In its stead Mr. Lincoln, his legal adviser, appeared. Mr. Lincoln gave as an excuse for not bringing the bill that its provisions had to be considered with those of the other racing bills, known as the Wilds, the Percy, and the Supplemental bills. He could not possibly complete his scrutiny of them to-night.

In answer to questions, Col. Cole, representing the Governor, said that Gov. Morton never gave the meeting arranged for to-morrow at Morris Park any consideration in the matter of signing. He was anxious to have everything right, and would delay action until he was sure everything was constitutional.

This remark was brought out by a question as to whether the Governor would sign the Gray bill the first thing to-morrow morning, so that the meeting at Morris Park might proceed, as arranged. Col. Cole remarked on his own behalf, however, that the meeting could proceed under the "old law."

A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

What Was to Have Been a Social Event Postponed for a Few Days.

The meeting of the National Steeplechase Association will not be held under the "old law," or under any other law, until the bills recently passed by the Legislature are signed. The meeting at Morris Park has been postponed until Saturday at least, possibly indefinitely. It will be a grievous disappointment to many people who had arranged to go to Morris Park to-day.

Ten coaching parties had arranged to go to Morris Park from the Brunswick Hotel to-day, and these engagements had to be canceled last evening, much to the disgust of the people who were to be participants in the jollity. Had the bill been signed yesterday there is no question that the crowd at Morris Park this afternoon would have excelled, socially, any that had ever attended any meeting ever held at either Jerome Park or Cedarhurst in their palmiest days.

The necessity of the postponement of this meeting, which was purely a sporting event, without even the remotest chance of the projectors getting back the money expended, is a genuine disappointment to every man who loves racing as a sport. It was looked upon as the one chance for the revival of a sport that has always held a high place in the estimation of the public the world over.

The management, after a long meeting at the Hotel Brunswick, last evening, decided to postpone the meeting until the racing bills are signed, until Saturday certainly, and possibly indefinitely. All the stakes have been declared off necessarily, and whatever there may be of a meeting, if any is held, will be in the nature of an impromptu affair, with purses instead of stakes to race for. The association will not attempt to conflict with the Philadelphia meeting, which opens on Wednesday next.

The stewards—August Belmont, Dr. J. O. Green, H. De Courcey Forbes, S. S. Howland, Fred Gebhard, and J. G. Follansbee—have issued this statement in explanation of the postponement:

The National Steeplechase Association announces with deep regret to the public and turfmen, whose support has been so generously promised, that the programme for to-day's racing, to be conducted under its auspices, has been abandoned, and the gates of Morris Park will not be opened to-day.

This action has been forced upon the association by the fact that up to the time of this announcement the so-called racing bills recently passed by the Legislature have not become laws, and still await the Governor's signature.

As it was stated most positively at the time when the National Steeplechase Association opened its stakes and announced its race meeting that the entries were received and the races would be run off if only it should be authorized by law.

The association was of the opinion that the bills so favorably received by the Legislature, the public, and the press would meet with Executive sanction in time to permit the running of its races as advertised. But under the circumstances, the association is compelled to take this step in spite of the serious disappointment, inconveniences, and pecuniary losses which this action entails.

The programme of the entire meeting, by reason of the terms of the stakes, is canceled. The National Steeplechase Association, the law permitting, will conduct a race meeting on Saturday, May 11, and Monday, May 13, and has offered a new programme of races to be announced, and if it shall not be legal to race on Saturday, the 11th, the races announced for that day will be run on Monday, the 13th. If the racing bills on the latter day have not become a law, the entire meeting will be abandoned.

The public, the Stewards feel, will be lenient in this most perplexing situation and recognize the inexorable necessity of the decision arrived at. For were it possible to run the races off as a mere spectacle without revenue, that course would have been adopted. The amended programme for Saturday is:

First Race, maidens, hurdles, purse $500, of which $100 to the second, $50 to the third; entrance fee, $15 each. One mile and a half.

Second Race—Selling, steeplechase; $750, of which $100 to the second, $50 to the third; entrance, $20 each; three miles.

Third Race—St. Nicholas Handicap; hurdle race; $1,000, of which $200 to the second, $100 to the third, starters to pay $25, weights as originally announced, acceptances to be reopened and close at noon on Friday, May 10; one mile and a half.

Fourth Race.—New-York Steeplechase Handicap; $1,200, of which $200 to the second, $100 to the third, starters to pay $25; weights as originally announced; acceptances to be reopened and close at noon on Friday, May 10; two miles and a half.

Fifth Race.—Welter weight, flat race; purse, $353; of which $50 to the second; for all ages; entrance, $15 each; seven furlongs.

The postponement of this meeting will entail a large money loss to the projectors of the affair, and every lover of sport will regret that the enterprising and public-spirited gentlemen who are trying to foster the sport should thus have their plans interfered with.

CRESCENT BICYCLES LEAD.
Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 58d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

WHOLESALE ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY

Jurors in the Hyams Murder Case, in Toronto, Approached by Friends of the Men to be Tried.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 8.—Revelations of the last few hours show conclusively that there has been concocted a deep-laid scheme to defeat the ends of justice in the case of the Hyams brothers cited to appear at the Assizes to-morrow, to answer to the charge of murdering William Wells.

This afternoon a member of the petit jury panel, which numbers over 100, called on County Crown Attorney Dewart and made the startling statement that he had been approached in connection with the Hyams case, and that other jurors had also been tampered with, or attempts had been made to bribe them. Mr. Dewart at once started an investigation, and soon discovered that nearly every juror on the panel had been tampered with. Officers were detailed to apprehend the guilty parties, but so far no arrests have been made.

In some cases the individual who approached the juror called at the latter's house or place of business or visited him at the hotel, where he was stopping, and, after a general conversation, questioned him as to his religion and belief in capital punishment. This would be followed by a mention of the Hyams case, and, in many instances, the stranger would slap his pocket and remark that there would be lots of money paid to the jurors who went the right way.

County Crown Attorney Dewart, when interviewed this afternoon, expressed much surprise that the story had leaked out, but admitted its truth. He said the investigation had only just commenced, and the Crown was taking proper steps to secure the offenders, who would be indicted if captured. One of the counsel for Hyams denied that the defense was concerned in the attempted bribery. The presiding Judge may dismiss the whole panel, and arrange for a new one, which could be done in about four days. Sheriff Mowat has been apprised of the affair, and the authorities will probably examine every juror separately.

Attorney Wellman of New-York, advisory counsel for the Hyams brothers, arrived to-night to take part in the trial, but it is doubtful whether Justice Street will permit Mr. Wellman to address the court on the prisoner's behalf, as the practice of permitting lawyers not amenable to the discipline of the Ontario bar to participate in cases before Ontario courts has always met with much active opposition.

INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION

New Officers Nominated and Several Addresses Delivered.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 8.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America began this morning, in Christ Church. The Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, Jr., of Providence, made an address.

At the afternoon session, in the Baptist Church, these officers were nominated:

President—H. M. Moore of Boston; Vice President—John E. Irving of St. John's, N. B.; James Stokes of New-York, Henry J. McCoy of California, S. A. Woodward of Washington, D. C.; J. W. Gillerly of Colorado, Prof. J. W. Dobyns of Mississippi, S. P. Fenn of Ohio, George Rutherford of Ontario; Secretary—Willard M. Lewis of Georgia; Assistants—T. D. Patton of Manitoba, Elgin C. Van Ness of Michigan, E. H. Moorman of Tennessee.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn spoke on the jubilee conference and its message to the convention; the Rev. William C. Langdon of Providence made an address of welcome, and a permanent organization was formed. A reception followed at the association building.

Addresses by Frederick B. Pratt, Chairman of the International Committee; H. M. Moore of Boston, Prof. J. R. Dobyns of Jackson, Miss., and Thomas Cochran of St. Paul were made in the evening.

ABANDONED AND ABLAZE AT SEA

The Andes, from West Indies, Passed the Schooner John W. Hall, Jr.

QUARANTINE, S. I., May 8.—The Atlas Line steamer Andes, from West Indian ports, arrived at sundown to-night. Capt. MacKnight reports that on May 7, in latitude 36° 50', longitude 74° 7', he passed a three-masted schooner on fire. The Andes steamed close under the stern of the unfortunate vessel and found her to be the American schooner John W. Hall, Jr.

A closer examination of the wreck showed that she was waterlogged and abandoned, and, apparently, had been in collision, as the bulwarks on the port side in the forward part of the schooner were smashed in.

The John W. Hall, Jr., was a three-masted schooner of 183 tons burden, and was commanded by Capt. Summers. She was owned in Wilmington, Del. She left New-Berne, N. C., with a cargo of lumber for New-York.

A Shell Struck Near the Al Foster.

The steamboat Al Foster, which makes daily excursion trips to the fishing banks off Long Branch, arrived at her pier at the Battery at 5:15 P. M. yesterday. Her passengers and officers report that at 4:30 o'clock, while rounding Sandy Hook, bound in, she came within twenty-five feet of being struck by a large shell, which, it is thought, was fired from the Sandy Hook Prooving Grounds.

The shell struck directly astern of the Foster, and there was much excitement among her 150 passengers.

Exonerates Another Man of Murder.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Marshall E. Price, the young Caroline County blacksmith, has confessed that he was the sole murderer of fourteen-year-old Sallie E. Dean, and says U. Grant Corkran, the school teacher, whom he implicated in his previous statement, was not connected with the crime.

Price was brought to the Baltimore City Jail for safe keeping, as it was feared that when the residents of Caroline County learned of the confession an attempt would be made to lynch him, although he is under sentence of death.

To Dispossess State Club Members.

Otto Irving Wise has obtained a dispossess warrant from Civil Justice Martin against the present occupants of the State Club, in East Twenty-second Street—the old Milholland organization—and proposes to take possession to-day with his new State Club of New-York. This club was incorporated just before the new club organized by Elihu Root, William Brookfield, and several other prominent Republicans filed their articles of incorporation of a new Republican State club.

Gov. Turney Inaugurated.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8.—Gov. Peter Turney to-day took the oath of office to serve another two years. The inauguration took place at noon, and was witnessed by a large crowd. The Republican members of the Legislature declined to attend the inauguration, and instead took the morning train for Chattanooga, to be entertained by H. Clay Evans, who was shown to have been elected on the face of the returns.

New-Yorkers in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 8.—Heywood McAllister, Arthur Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osgood, and W. H. Osgood, Jr., of New-York are in the city.

A. Cass Canfield of New-York has rented the White cottage for the season.

Soldiers to Contest in Marching.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 8.—Company E of the National Guard of this city has challenged Company F of Rahway to march from Rahway to this city as a test of their respective marching abilities. The challenge has been accepted.

Gold Reserve $92,591,579.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The gold reserve increased to-day $900,000, standing at the close of business in the Treasury at $92,591,579. The gained gold was paid in by the syndicate.

LEXOW BILL APPROVED

Mayor Strong Accepts the Bi-Partisan Police Measure.

HIS ACTION IS ROUNDLY CRITICISED

Dr. Parkhurst, Members of the Seventy, and Others Say He Violated His Pledges.

SOME MEN WERE TOO ANGRY TO TALK

The Mayor's Chief Reason in Approving the Bill Was that Up-State "People" Demanded It.

Mayor Strong has approved the Lexow Bi-Partisan Police bill. He sent the letter to Albany Tuesday night, and it was read in the Senate yesterday and then sent to the Governor.

The Mayor's action has aroused much adverse criticism from Dr. Parkhurst, members of the Committee of Seventy, and organizations devoted to securing good government for New-York City, and from men of all political beliefs who aided in bringing about the election of Mr. Strong on a reform basis.

The feeling was practically unanimous among those who condemned the Mayor's acceptance of the bill that in so doing he violated the pledges made when he accepted the nomination in the campaign last Fall and repeated in speeches time and again.

Mayor Strong's reasons in explaining why he approved of the bill, especially his admission that the Republican Party of the State outside of New-York City was a consideration of overpowering weight, were roundly commented upon in view of all the expressions that municipal government should be divorced from politics, and chiefly in view of the Committee of Seventy's platform, to which Mayor Strong had subscribed and upon which he was elected.

Many persons with whom interviews were sought declared that they were too angry to trust themselves to talk; that Mayor Strong had simply stepped down from the people's platform, and violated his ante-election pledges.

THE MAYOR GIVES HIS REASONS

What He Wrote the Senate Accepting the Lexow Bill.

ALBANY, May 8.—"Mayor Strong has betrayed the interests of the citizens of New-York and has violated the principles of the platform on which he was elected," charged Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader on the floor of the Senate this morning.

The remark was made during a debate that followed the reading of Mayor Strong's message approving the Bi-Partisan Police bill. It followed some remarks by Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Lexow, in which they had eulogized Mayor Strong for having taken such action as "would please the great body of Republicans throughout the State."

No one denied that it would please the partisan Republicans. No one except Senator Cantor found occasion to say anything which would have led the casual listener to suppose that Mayor Strong had been elected on anything else than a hide-bound partisan platform by "a strict party vote."

The report that Mayor Strong had approved the bill had reached the Capitol before the Senate met. The crowd of interested spectators increased when it was known that the Mayor's message was to be read and there was likely to be some discussion of it.

The Mayor's executive clerk, Bion L. Burrows, was on hand, with the precious document in his pocket. Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the New-York Republican County Committee was also there.

After the opening routine of the Senate, the message was read, and the announcement was made that Mayor Strong had approved the bill.

Senators O'Connor and Lexow, the Platt leaders who have been about as cordial in their utterances concerning the Mayor of late as has Mr

Our method of testing the sight of each eye and fitting of glasses and frames admitted as the most satisfactory by eminent physicians and scientists.

KORNBLUM,

Optical Specialist,

353 FIFTH AV., COR. 34TH ST., N. Y.,

Inventor and patentee of astigmatic devices for opera and field glasses, &c.

Personally, I think it of comparatively little consequence to our municipal administration whether Police Commissioners are of one party or another, provided they are good men fit for the places. Each of them will naturally belong to some party, and if the rest of the State consider that it is important to have them belong to different parties, it seems to me we can comply with that wish without any real injury to our municipal government. The provisions of this bill enlarging the powers of the Chief of Police and making him really the executive head of the force, I believe to be of great and practical value. Such provisions are a long step toward the control of the department by a single head and the concentration of responsibility, which the people of the city wish, and which, but for the control of the department over elections, would be accorded without question. This step is made, not only in the right direction, but in the right way. I would overlook many minor objections rather than lose this improvement of the law.

The civil service provisions of the bill are objectionable. I hope the Legislature will change them and restore this department to the ordinary operation of the general system; but, as the board provided for is subject to the State Civil Service Commission, and as the Police Board is now so constituted that the interests of civil serivec will be certainiy safe in their hands, I have, after great hesitation, concluded that this objection ought not to overcome the reasons for accepting the bill. It has been strongly urged upon me to reject this bill, because it is not what the people of New-York have demanded. I do not so understand the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution. If the representatives of the people refuse to pass laws which the people demand, their constituents can set tle with them for that at the polls.

My duty I believe to be to consider whether the bills transmitted to me are improvements—not on bills which might have been passed, but upon existing laws. This bill, upon the whole, I consider an improvement upon the existing law, and I therefore return the copy transmitted to me with the statutory certificate of acceptance. Very respectfully,

W. L. STRONG,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

Action of the Senate.

As soon as the message was read, Senator Cantor arose. He said it would be impossible to discuss all the provisions of this important State document. He thought the Mayor did not really approve the measure. He looked on the attitude of Mayor Strong as a betrayal of the interests of the people. The Mayor is responsible for the defeat of the wishes of the citizens. If he had stood firm against the spoilsmen we could have had legislation absolutely free from politics, and this act of infamy toward the City of New-York would not have been possible. Then we would have had the Committee of Ten bills. Now we serve notice on the police that they can look to political influences for favors. Senator Cantor said he regretted that the Mayor had so failed in his duty, and hoped the matter would not result as seriously as it threatened to do.

Senator O'Connor defended the Mayor's action, stating that it would meet the approval of the people generally. He asserted that the people believed in bi-partisanship, and would stand by the Mayor in this matter. He did not believe a single-headed commission would be safe, or that the people of New-York wanted it. There was too much danger in the idea. Now election abuses would be stopped, and the majorities of the country districts would not be overcome by the collusion of the police of New-York. Mayor Strong had been erratic and imprudent, but his action will go a great way toward reconciling the people to his conduct and restore confidence in him.

Senator Lexow called Senator Cantor's remarks audacious and in bad grace. He referred to Cantor as a representative of that corrupt organization that had its misdeeds exposed by the committee which drew the Bi-Partisan bill. Mayor Strong had done his duty, and done it well, and his act would be approved by all fair-minded citizens.

Senator Cantor replied sarcastically that of course this tribute to Mayor Strong was sincere. Of course, Senators Lexow and O'Connor thought the Mayor a distinguished Republican. Possibly, also, they would now approve of his removal of Commissioners Murray and Kerwin. He then repeated that Mayor Strong had betrayed the people by his act on this bill, and had violated every principle of the platform on which the people elected him.

The bill was ordered sent to the Governor for approval.

Edward Lauterbach, after hearing the Mayor's letter read, said:

"I am glad the Mayor has recognized the justness and fairness of this Republican measure. I specially appreciate his frankness in realizing the worth of the bill."

Mayor Strong would not discuss the Bi-Partisan bill yesterday any further than he had discussed it in the letter which he sent to Albany.

DR. PARKHURST DISAPPOINTED.

He Thinks the Mayor Has Not Lived Up to His Pledges.

While the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst deeply regrets Mayor Strong's action in signing the police bill, it was not altogether a surprise to him. Several weeks ago he told a reporter for The New-York Times that he had information that the Mayor would approve the measure.

When asked yesterday what he thought of the Mayor's action in the matter and the message he had sent with the approval to the Senate, Dr. Parkhurst replied:

"Our deepest regret is not that the Mayor has approved the bill, but that he has not seemed to realize the full significance of the crisis or to appreciate the proportions of the cause that he was elected to champion. He consented to stand for and—so he told us in our campaign—to drive national issues out of municipal administration, but when the strain came he flinched.

"The platform upon which he has just written his memorandum is not the platform upon which he wrote his letter of Oct. 5. We worked for him last Fall because we believed him 'absolutely' pledged to the principle which he has now discarded."

"We believed the Mayor able to resist political temptation. We appreciate his difficulties; we can understand how hard it must be for a man to be partisan as an individual and at the same time non-partisan as a Mayor, but we had been told that Mayor Strong would be and was equal to it. Therefore we voted for him, and therefore we worked for him.

"He says in his memorandum: 'The bill is accepted by the City of New-York.' I venture to say that he knows perfectly well that the bill is not accepted by the City of New-York.

"I wrote the Mayor as follows under date of May 6: 'If you approve the Bi-Partisan Police bill you will do it not because the city wants it, for you know that it does not, but because your individual leaning as a Republican has been wrought upon by the pressure of Republican influences.'

"The leaders of the Republican Party saw that his signature to the bill was inconsistent with his pledge of 'absolute' non-partisanship, and therefore they played upon his partisanship in secret instead of coming to the public hearing last Wednesday and urging their position in the open. Edward Lauterbach was the only Republican who was frank enough publicly to urge Mayor Strong to do the thing that in consistency he was unable to do.

"This city will, in the time to come, be governed either by non-partisanship or by Tammany. This break on the part of the Mayor discourages non-partisanship, and is to that extent new material of hope to Tammany.

"The second paragraph of his memorandum indicates that it is the people of the State living outside of this city rather than the people living in this city that have played the larger part in determining his action. That is just the way of handling matters that we elected him not to practice. We elected him to be Mayor of the City of New-York, and not of the State of New-York. The people who did most to make him Mayor were concerned to have him settle questions of policy with an exclusive reference to what the city itself needs and requires.

"He says: 'This is not a question of merely municipal administration, but of State policy, and I am bound to respect the wishes of the people of the whole State regarding it.'

"Per contra, when the interests of the two sections come into competition or conflict, it is the city, and not the State, that he is under sworn obligations to regard, and if he had enunciated the above proposition last October, he would be in Worth Street to-day, and not in the City Hall.

"He says, 'Personally, I think it of comparatively little consequence to our municipal administration whether Police Commissioners are of one party or another, provided they are good men fit for the places.'

"I am glad he feels that way; that is the way we feel, and it was because we were confident that that was his conviction, and that he would have the courage of his conviction when the breach came, we put him in a position where he could carry that conviction into effect, and so help to promote the cause of municipal government in our city and at large.

"This action of the Mayor need not develop on our part any bitterness of spirit, and ought not to. We can appreciate the good things the Mayor does without deprecating his mistakes. At the same time we are bitterly disappointed, and feel that he has struck a severe blow at the very cause, that but six months ago we so enthusiastically selected him to help and to champion."

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY'S VIEWS

Joseph Larocque and Others Criticise the Mayor's Action.

The action of Mayor Strong in approving the bi-partisan measure was much regretted by all the members of the Committee of Seventy. In speaking of the matter yesterday, Joseph Larocque said:

"I regard the acceptance by Mayor Strong on behalf of the city of the Bi-Partisan Police bill as a distinct abandonment by the Mayor of the platform on which he accepted nomination and was elected to office.

"The only argument in favor of the bill presented to him at the public hearing called pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, was that the Republicans of the State from the Bronx to the Falls of Niagara demanded it.

"So far as the citizens of New-York were concerned, their voice, so far as heard, was unanimously against it.

"The Mayor accepted the nomination and was elected to office upon a platform which declared that 'municipal government should be entirely divorced from party politics; that the public service of the city be conducted upon a strictly non-partisan basis; that all subordinate apointments and promotions be based on civil service examinations, and that all examinations, mental and physical, be placed under the control of the Civil Service Commission.'

"The bill in question is in direct conflict with both of these provisions. It perpetuates the principles of political control in the Police Department, while it takes the examination of candidates for appointment and promotion from the control of the Civil Service Commission and opens the door wide for the appointment of political heelers without any restraint whatever. So far as this bill in any way tends to improve the existing system as to the handling of the uniformed force, the same objects could have been accomplished by proper regulations to be adopted by the Commissioners of the Mayor's own appointment.

"The acceptance of this bill I regard as a distinct surrender of the rights of the citizens of New-York to the supposed necessities of a political party in violation of the trust reposed in the Chief Executive of the city and of the obligations assumed by him in accepting the platform on which our citizens, without respect to party, placed him in nomination and elected him to office."

L. J. Callanan.

When a reporter for The New-York Times called upon L. J. Callanan yesterday to show him Mayor Strong's letter and obtain his opinion upon it, he found Mr. Callanan at the telephone in conversation on the subject with Good Government men at the other end of the wire. As he hung up the receiver, he turned and said:

"I have had it from all over the city this morning. The boys are tired, very tired, and—and inexpressibly angry. Have I read Mayor Strong's letter, and what do I think of it? Yes, I have read it, and have scarcely thought of anything else since.

"If Mayor Strong was elected to please the Republican Party above the Harlem River and to heal the dissensions in the party without regard to the interests of the City of New-York, then he was right in approving this bill. There is no force in his argument that, for the protection of the voters, the Police Board should have control of the Bureau of Elections in this city. The only reason that he gives is that the Republican Party above the Harlem River wants that bill passed in order to keep the control of the elections in this city in the hands of men by whom it can be manipulated at the demands of the boss or bosses, and in such a way that the interests of the bosses of both parties whom the people sought to overthrow at the last election.

"The people of this city, without distinction of party, except a few politicians, are unanimously in favor of honest elections, and in order to get that nearly all indorsed the bill of the Committee of Seventy, which separated the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department, and that in the opinion of all of us, should have been a bi-partisan commission and have no duties to perform aside from supervising the elections in this city.

"The people of this city, who desire honest elections, are in thorough sympathy with the people up the State who desire this also, but they cannot be made to believe that any Board of Police, however constituted, that controls the police force and Elections Bureau, will not be swayed by partisan motives to do the best they can for their party.

"The taking of the promotions and appointments out of the hands of the Civil Service Commision is an outrage that the people of this city will be slow to forget.

"When Mayor Strong called for a public hearing there was only one man who had the temerity to advocate his approving it, and he in doing it advanced the very same reasons that Mayor Strong gives for having done it—to please the Republican Party above the Harlem River.

"The excuse he gives is not tenable. The men who elected and helped to elect him opposed this bill in numbers, and the sentiment of New-York City and the platform on which he was elected are opposed to it. In approving the bill he violated every pledge he made to the people of this city."

Arthur H. Ely.

Arthur H. Ely said:

"Mayor Strong in his letter to the Senate says that this bi-partisan feature of the Police Board is not a question of merely municipal administration, but of State policy, and he is bound to respect the wishes of the people of the whole State regarding it.

"I think the Mayor errs in this statement. It is his duty to find out merely the wishes of the people of New-York City, and, having found that, to express their wish. I go further, and say that I think that even if it was his own personal opinion that the bill was wise, and should be approved, but nevertheless it was the wish of a large majority of the people that the bill be not approved; it would be his duty to withhold his acceptance of the bill.

"Nor can I agree with the Mayor that there is enough gained for the city by the provisions enlarging the powers of the Chief of Police to make it beneficial to the city to have enacted those other provisions, of which we all disapprove.

"It is the question of keeping politics out of the Police Department. I do not see how this bi-partisan bill can do it.

"I do not question Mayor Strong's motives. I think he acted according to what he considered to be right. In regard to the Police Commission, as now organized, they are all supposed to be men of such standing that they will not let their department be made the means of doing political injustice to either party. But that is because the men are good, and not because the bill is a wise one."

C. C. Beaman.

C. C. Beaman was disinclined to comment on Mayor Strong's course.

"I regret Mayor Strong's action exceedingly," he said. "I think he made a great mistake. But I believe he considered the bill very carefully."

AGAINST HIS PLATFORM.

De Forest Grant and Others Severely Condemn Mayor Strong.

De Forest Grant of the City Club was interviewed with other members of the club and Good Government Clubs yesterday. They had been talking over Mayor Strong's letter, and were very much incensed at his action in approving the bill. Mr. Grant said:

"Mayor Strong has gone directly against the platform to which he subscribed. He has very materially affected the cause of reform. By accepting this bill he has prevented adequate police legislation in the future. His action clearly indicates a compromise. He should have adhered to his platform.

"If he had refused this bill, we could probably have gotten through next year the bill that the Committee of Ten drew. As it is now, there is no hope in this direction for the future."

Preble Tucker.

Preble Tucker, in discussing the Mayor's action, said:

"I dislike very much to criticise adversely any public act of our Mayor, but I feel it my duty, as one of the numerous citizens who voted for Col. Strong in the belief that he would not allow political considerations to influence his action as Mayor, to express emphatically my disappointment at the course he has chosen to take regarding this measure.

"I have honestly endeavored to find in his letter to the Legislature some reasonable justification for his action, but I cannot help feeling that the Mayor has totally mistaken his duty in the premises, and has yielded to political arguments in going contrary to the almost unanimous sentiment existing in this city against the bill.

"He has joined issue with his best friends and most earnest supporters upon what to them is a vital principle. He has done this with his eyes open, and it is certainly most unfortunate that in the first few months of his administration he should thus come in conflict with the forces that placed him in office.

"In its present hands, the Police Department will be safe, even under this bill, but the loss of public confidence in the non-partisan professions of the Mayor, which his actions will engender, is seriously to be deplored.

"In giving these views, it should be clearly understood that I am speaking personally, and not for the Good Government Clubs."

Theodore Sutro, after reading Mayor Strong's letter of approval, said:

"Of course, I regret that Mayor Strong has concluded that it was his duty to approve of this bill. I think it would have been better so far as the Mayor is concerned, since he has appointed an excellent Police Board, if the existing legislation in respect to the Police Department had been allowed to remain.

"We would then have been in a potision next Winter to renew our efforts to have such legislation enacted as is embodied in the bills of the Committee of Ten.

"This would be a much easier task than to have the bill which the Mayor has approved repealed or amended, if it becomes a law. However, the last-mentioned course, in my opinion, we should now adopt. The way to accomplish it is to have all the reform organizations direct their attention next Fall to the one field that was neglected during the last campaign, as it was impossible at that time to attend to everything—namely, to have conferences and take united action in regard to the men we send to the Legislature. They must be men who will contract such measures as will be for the best interests of the city.

"There is possibly one thing to be said in favor of the Mayor's action, if, as I understand the case, as a consequence of approval of this bill the Police Reorganization bill shall be passed unamended, a far greater step forward will have been taken in desirable police legislation than in any of the particulars mentioned by the Mayor in his letter of approval."

Theodore Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board, when interviewed regarding his views on the Bi-Partisan Police bill, said that the new law would not alter the policy of the Police Board in the least.

For his part, he expressed regret that the examination of applicants for policemen was taken away from the Civil Service Board, and the power invested in the Police Board. Still he thought that a satisfactory board of examiners could be secured, and that the task of examining and certifying applicants would be properly executed. The other Police Commissioners expressed much the same views.

COULD NOT RISE ABOVE PARTY.

Oswald Ottendorfer Comments on the Action of Mayor Strong.

Oswald Ottendorfer, when visited at his home last night by a reporter for The New-York Times, expressed keen disappointment at Mayor Strong's action in approving the Lexow bill. Mr. Ottendorfer said:

"It is, I believe, to very many a great disappointment. It seems that Mayor Strong cannot elevate himself to a position above party politics—the purpose for which he was elected last Fall.

"The bill, as it stood, was the result of a deal among politicians, and was not entitled to be considered favorably or to be approved by the Mayor. In my opinion, the principal lesson taught by the last election was that municipal affairs should not be administered upon bi-partisan, but upon non-partisan, principles. This was the platform of the campaign upon which Mayor Strong was elected; yet, by his own approval, we have a legislative enactment which forces upon us bi-partisanship, irrespective of our desires for non-partisanship.

"The politics of the gentlemen forming the Police Commission should not have played any part in the matter. They should be selected by reason of their character and ability to perform the functions of their office, and party affiliations should have had nothing to do with it. But here we have a bill which makes compulsory the interjection of party politics into one of the principal city departments of our City Government, by legislative enactment. What we have agreed to abolish has been made permanent by the approval of this bill.

"Mayor Strong should have referred to the Committee of Seventy all who approached him and tried to induce him to favor this or that party, and this or that faction of a party, upon whose platform he was elected and publicly and officially promised over his own signature that he would stand by.

"The approval of this measure is a very great disappointment. Reform legislation from the present Legislature it was not possible any longer to expect, but Mayor Strong's action will have a bad effect upon future reform legislation. Any uprising such as we had last Fall in favor of honest government must necessarily be discouraged by the course the Mayor has pursued in regard to this Bi-Partisan bill.

"I reiterate that it seems Mayor Strong was never able to raise himself above the standpoint of a party man."

PRESIDENT SENTH LOW'S WARNING

What He Said at the Hearing Disapproving of the Bill.

President Seth Low of Columbia College declined yesterday to make any statement for publication in respect to the approval by Mayor Strong of the Bi-Partisan Police bill.

In his argument before Mayor Strong attacking the bill at the public hearing, President Low read from the platform of the Committee of Seventy that portion which pledged the Government of this city to non-partisanship.

"That," said Mr. Low, "is an explicit demand made by 154,000 voters, made upon you when you accepted the nomination at their hands. I ask you to notice the explicit character of the demand that all examinations, mental and physical, and all appointments and promotions in the Police Department should be under the direction of the Civil Service Board.

"I think also that there is a question of good faith implied, if not clearly expressed, of this matter, and it raises next the question of good government in New-York."

Mr. Low read from the majority report of the Lexow committee, and pointed out where the Senators themselves spoke against politics in the Police Department, and said that the evidence of wrong-doing they had investigated was the result of the grip of the politicians on the department.

"In view of these expressions," said Mr. Low, "I would like to ask whether anyone believes that bi-partisanship will take partianship out of the department? We cannot believe it.

"Now, one other question, Mr. Mayor. I said that a large question was to be involved; what is to be the message of New-York to other cities? Are we to say that we have discovered the panacea for all municipal evils in bi-partisanship? Mr. Mayor, let us return to the platform of the fathers of the Republic. They put aside the idea of bi-partisanship and adopted the idea of individual responsibility. They put one man at the head of the Treasury, one man at the head of the State, and one man at the head of the Post Office Departments, and held them solely responsible. We have had good results from that policy. Surely, under these ideas, we would have greater results, and have had greater results than from any bi-partisan bill such as it is sought to give us.

"Just as soon as Tammany was responsible for the Police Department the overthrow of last year took place. Just so long as the Republicans divided the conduct of the Police Department with Tammany, Tammany held its own, but the moment it took the position where it had to bear the responsibility of its sins alone, it was quickly buried and wiped out.

"I hope that the bill will not be approved."

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.

NOT BI-PARTISAN, HE THINKS.

Dorman B. Eaton's Opinion of the Law and the Mayor's Approval.

Dorman B. Eaton, when asked to express his views on Mayor Strong's action in regard to the Bi-Partisan Police bill, said:

"I think the Mayor has acted in good faith under difficult circumstances, as to which there ought to be an honest difference of opinion.

"I do not regard the law approved by Mayor Strong as in any sense a bi-partisan law, and I regret that the Mayor should have warranted the theory that he gave special representation on the Police Board to the two great parties. He was at liberty to have appointed one or more persons not adherents of either party, and I wish he had done so.

"He might have said that, while making these appointments from the great parties, he intended they should act in a strictly non-partisan spirit. Such, I believe, is his wish, and if he would distinctly say so he would be acting in the true spirit of non-partisan municipal reform in this city.

"I think he ought not to allow the people to understand he has any more in theory than in fact given his approval to the bi-partisan theory of police administration.

"I think the provisions of the bill as to examinations for the Police Department being conducted by persons selected by the Police Commissioners are unfortunate provisions. Still, with the present Police Board and with such a good civil service reformer as Theodore Roosevelt at the head, I feel pretty sure the politicians will not get anything from having the board thus constituted.

"I regard the provisions of the bill giving greater power to the Chief of Police as useful.

"The position of the Mayor in respect to this law was a very difficult one. It was quite impossible for him to please all the friends of reform, and I am disposed to judge him much more leniently than some of the journals. I cannot see how he can be said to have betrayed any interests. There may be honest differences of opinion as to whether his approval or rejection of the bill in the long range would most serve the cause of reform.

"I hope the Mayor will give the Police Commissioners to understand that no inquiry is to be made, in conducting these examinations, into the party politics of applicants. It seems to me to be the duty of the Mayor to exact all the influence of his official power in that direction. I think the present Board of Police will not incline to make any political discriminations.

"I feel sure Mr. Roosevelt will be emphatically opposed to any discriminations, and I cannot understand how any graduate of West Point can so far depart either from his public duty or from the whole theory of his education as an army officer as to allow any attempt through the examination or appointment on the basis of partisan politics.

"If they will take such a stand in the outset, their action will silence all criticism, based on the bi-partisan provisions of this bill, and the politicians will be utterly defeated on both sides of party politics in all their schemes for using the police administration to increase the power of bosses or of parties.

"It is quite in the power of the Mayor and the Police Commission, under this law, to make a police administration without any possible advantage either to Boss Platt, to Tammany Hall, or to any machine, either Democratic or Republican.

"If the newspapers will be as merciless on the examiners and on the Police Commission, if they attempt to discriminate again applicants on party grounds, as they have been on the Mayor himself, they will do themselves much credit, and will render for the people a very valuable service."

BROOKLYN MORE FORTUNATE.

Mayor Schieren in Favor of a One-Headed Police Commission.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was called upon by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday and asked what he had to say regarding Mayor Strong's approval of the Bi-partisan bill. He said he had nothing to say on that point. When he was asked if he did not think it would be a good thing for Brooklyn to have such a law, he said:

"Brooklyn is more fortunate in that respect that New-York. The Police Department of Brooklyn has only one Commissioner, but the city has a Bi-partisan Election Commission, and by having two separate boards it gives better satisfaction and better results than if they were combined as in New-York.

"It is no more than just that there should be a bi-partisan election board, but I fail to see any good reason why Brooklyn should have a bi-partisan police board. Personally I favor a one-head commission. It has proved very successful since the present charter came into force."

SOME OF HIS PLEDGES.

What Mayor Strong Promised, Both in Writing and in Speeches.

Mayor Strong, before and after his nomination, declared repeatedly that he stood for a strictly non-partisan government of the affairs of New-York City. He affirmed explicitly, in a letter written to the Committee of Seventy, that he fully indorsed the committee's platform.

That platform contained the following clauses:

"We demand that the public service of this city be conducted upon a strictly non-partisan basis, that all subordinate appointments and promotions be based on civil service examinations, and that all examinations, mental and physical, be placed under the control of the Civil Service Commission."

The last clause of the platform was as follows:

"We appeal to the people of this city to cast aside party prejudice, and to combine with us in a determined effort to elect candidates chosen solely with reference to their ability and integrity, and pledged to conduct the affairs of this city on a strictly non-partisan basis, and who will, as far as may be in their power, insure Good Government to the City of New-York."

Many times during the campaign, in public speeches, and when different organizations sent their delegations to him, indorsing his candidacy for Mayor, Mr. Strong affirmed over and over that he stood for a non-partisan municipal administration.

When the Committee of Seventy asked Mr. Strong if he would consent to become the Seventy's candidate for Mayor, Mr. Strong sent the following reply, that would seem to leave not the slightest possible doubt that he had weighed carefully the policy advocated by the Seventy, and lucidly explained in its platform:

"New-York, Oct. 5, 1894.

"Joseph Larocque, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Seventy.

"Dear Sir—The platform adopted by the Committee of Seventy meets with my entire approval, and if a majority of the anti-Tammany organizations, including the Republicans, in the City of New-York approve of my nomination for Mayor with the distinct understanding that the affairs of the Government of the City of New-York shall be administered in the interests of good government and absolutely non-partisan, then I shall be very willing to accept the nomination from all these organizations, and if elected, shall adhere to this policy during my administration of the affairs of the City of New-York as Mayor, and make my appointments without regard to party lines.

Respectfully yours,

"W. L. STRONG."

Mr. Strong echoed and re-echoed these sentiments while his name was being discussed by various political organizations and after he had been formally accepted by all political factions opposed to Tammany Hall.

To the delegates from the anti-Tammany Democracy who came to inform him that their organization indorsed him as candidate for Mayor, Mr. Strong is reported as saying:

"I feel that we must eliminate politics from the Mayor's office, and I intend, if I am elected, to carry out a policy which will be satisfactory to the people who have united in electing me without regards to partisan politics."

The remarks to the anti-Tammany Democracy may be taken as representing the expression repeated from time to time by Mr. Strong under similar conditions. His words spoken in public are equally significant.

Mr. Strong made his first campaign speech Friday evening, Oct. 26, at a reception tendered to him by the West Side Republican Club, 102 West Eighty-second Street. Mr. Strong on that occasion is reported as saying:

"A hundred men would make a better Mayor than myself, but none would do any more than I will try to do."

In speaking of the responsibilities of the office, he continued:

"It will take all of my time, and I will devote all my time to bringing order and honesty out or chaos and dishonesty."

Mr. Strong, from this time until election, made several similar speeches, in which he pledged himself first of all to perform fearlessly and conscientiously the duty set before him. In other speeches he showed beyond question that he knew in what direction his duty lay.

Before that great assemblage of German-Americans who met in Cooper Union in mass meeting Wednesday evening, Oct. 31, Mr. Strong made a speech that was of great importance to his constituents.

Jacob H. Schiff was Chairman of the meeting, while with him on the platform were many of the best-known Germans in New-York. After receiving a rousing ovation that showed clearly the confidence the audience placed in his integrity, Mr. Strong made a speech in which he is quoted as saying:

"I appear before you this evening as your candidate for Mayor of the City of New-York. Having been asked by your organization, and by practically every anti-Tammany organization, to be the candidate against Tammany Hall, I felt it was my duty as a citizen to accept such a nomination. That is why I am before you.

"I have accepted the anti-Tammany nomination with the distinct understanding that the Mayor of New-York should not be a politician, and should not be governed by politicians, and should not be governed, in fact, by any other motive than to guard the interests of the city and of every human being in the city.

"In my heart and head I am so thoroughly opposed to carrying politics into the business of governing our city that I feel it would be impossible for me to show partiality to any politicians or race or creed or interest.

"That is the way I feel, and that is the way I intend to act if you put me in the Mayor's chair."

Mr. Strong, again at the great meeting in Carnegie Hall, the last meeting held by the Committee of Seventy before election, in the presence of Saturday evening, Oct. 3 of thousands of citizens, bent on wiping out political intrigue from city affairs, renewed his promises that there should be no partisanship in his administration if he should be elected. He said that hereafter there should be no partisanship, no religious or sectarian discrimination, no race prejudice in the City Hall.

Mr. Strong also, in the shorter speeches made during the campaign, set forth his objections to partisanship in the city's affairs. On Wednesday evening, Oct. 30, he is quoted as saying to an audience in Germania Hall that the time was ripe to do away with the political boss and to give the city a new and clean Government. To the Roumanian Citizens' Club, on the same night, Mr. Strong is also quoted as saying:

"We have been trying for years to get an honest, businesslike administration of municipal affairs. Now is your opportunity."

CITIZENS' WISHES ON RECORD.

The Mayor Often Reminded of What New-York City Wanted.

Mayor Strong has been reminded frequently as to the wishes of the people since his election.

One of the greatest and most earnest mass meetings ever held in New-York took place Wednesday evening, March 27, last, at Cooper Union. The Vice Presidents of that meeting included many of the most prominent citizens of the city.

The audience that crowded the auditorium to the doors consisted of representative people of New-York, who had met together to make a demand on the Legislature to give them the reforms for which they voted last Fall.

The meeting was arranged by the Committee of Seventy to make a protest against the passage by the Legislature of the Lexow bills, and to demand the decent consideration of the measure prepared by the Committee of Ten. Most of the speakers were Republicans. The Lexow bills wer heartily condemned.

In the light of the speeches that were made that night, and Mayor Strong's indorsement of the objectionable bill, the editorial published in The New-York Times the next day is significant.

The Mayor's Surrender Foreshadowed.

From The New-York Times, March 28, 1895, Editorial Article.

"But the meeting will be without effect if Mayor Strong fails to make known his sympathy with its declarations and to act in accord with its spirit and purpose. Mr. Strong is a sort of mass meeting Mayor. He was elected by an uprising of the people. The uprising continues. The contumacy of the Republican Legislature compels the people to sit in a sort of permanent Committee of the Whole, a peculiar and novel sort of government of which the Mayor is the natural head. He holds the powers of the Government. A former mass meeting compelled an enlargement of his powers. We do not doubt that the Mayor intends to do his duty. That assurance was given, at second hand, from the platform of last night's mass meeting. But the best and only perfect assurance is the right exercise of the powers themselves. We do not mean to be overinsistent in dwelling on this point, nor do we wish to be thought officious if we remind the Mayor that in the opinion of many of his friends and supporters it is time for him to assert with greater and unmistakable firmness his purpose to provide for the city the most efficient non-partisan administration that it is in his power to give. Few of his important appointments have been non-political, and some of them have not been much above the grade of Tammany or Platt-Tammany appointments. The Mayor's plan of 'recognizing' one after another, the factions and groups that gave him support must logically and inevitably lead him at last to a 'recognition' of the Platt Republicans. They voted for him, and they will claim their reward. They are hoping for it now; they expect it. They look to see the Mayor falter and draw back before the danger of engendering a 'quarrel in his party.' That to-day is his greatest peril—not the quarrel, but the fear of making it. In the present conditions Mayor Strong is ruined as a reform Mayor if he does not 'make a quarrel in his party' until the demands of the people who elected him are granted.

"The Mayor can't do better than to burn his bridge of caution and make common cause with the mass meeting. He will be in the best of company. It was a splendid demonstration of non-partisan reforming spirit, an uprising for good government. The movement needs the Mayor's help, his vigorous co-operation. The 'contemptuous indifference' at Albany will be increased and made a permanent manifestation by any reluctance on his part to support his supporters."

Cooper Union Meeting.

The meeting was called to order by Cornelius N. Bliss. Joseph Larocque presided.

In his address Mr. Bliss said that the people had assembled to demand not only the passage of the Police Magistrates bill, but to ask in plain terms that both branches of the Legislature shall adopt other required measures for the reforms of the Municipal Government of New-York.

"The people of New-York ask nothing more; they will accept nothing else" he is quoted as saying.

Mr. Larocque clearly outlined the provisions of the bills of the Committee of Ten, and pointed out the objections to the Lexow bills and the Ainsworth bills. He said that the people had come together to show that they proposed to maintain their rights.

"We went to the polls," he said, "under banners inscribed with the principles of 'non-partisan administration in municipal affairs,' and Home Rule in all that pertains to our local issues."

John P. Faure, Secretary of the meeting, read the resolutions, which were adopted. The resolutions called particular attention to the bills to reorganize the Police Department, and create a separate Bureau of Elections, and urged the Legislature to act upon them. The resolutions said:

"We believe the bills prepared by the Committee of Ten, appointed by the general mass meeting of citizens held in this city on Feb. 4, 1895, provide a wise method of reorganizing the police force, and make such changes in the system as will secure a proper administration of the Police Department. These bills embody the two principles considered vital by us, namely: (1) The fixing of responsibility for the enforcement of the law, and the discipline of the force; and, (2) The removal of political considerations from the organization and administration of the department."

The resolutions said further:

"We are most distinctly and emphatically opposed to the passage of the Lexow bills."

One of the chief reasons given for this was that the Lexow bills by keeping the control of the Bureau of Elections in the Police Department, and providing for a bi-partisan Board of Police, recognized political consideration in the organization and administration of the department.

James C. Carter read an address to the people of the State. He said among other things:

"We now call upon you for help in our struggle to free our city from the misrule which has been a disgrace to the entire State."

Carl Schurz, in a letter read at the meeting, said:

"The Lexow bill, which I have read carefully, should be entitled 'A bill for the systematic perpetuation of the villainies disclosed before the Lexow committee.'"

Police Commissioner Andrews wrote, approving the measure advocated by the Committee of Seventy.

Seth Low said in his speech:

"I think that is a delightful proposition from a humorous point of view, that non-partisanship can be introduced into the Police Department by doubling the amount of partisanship at the top."

He denounced the Lexow bills and praised the bills of the Committee of Ten. In closing, Mr. Low said:

"As a Republican I urge it upon my fellow-Republicans of the City of New-York that they get into line with this great tide which has been swelling up ever since 1820; that they do not throw away the greatest advantage that a party ever had in the City of New-York by bucking their heads uselessly against a stone wall."

Elihu Root, in the course of his speech, in which he spoke particularly of the necessity of the passage of the Police Justices bill, said of Mayor Strong, after mentioning his duties in making appointments and administering the laws:

"He is charged with a higher duty, with the greater mission of being the leader of the advance guard in the great movement for the independence and purification of municipal government in these United States."

Mr. Root then complimented the Mayor for his work up to that time.

James C. Carter spoke eloquently. He asked if it was not perfectly plain to every one that the object of the election was to redeem and to regenerate New-York from the misrule which partisan politics had brought upon it. After telling what the people wished, Mr. Carter said:

"These objects are just and right, and we mean to gain them, and shall gain them in the future, whether it be long or short."

Gen. Wager Swayne said:

"I hope to see the Republican Party pledge itself without any reserve or qualification to non-partisanship in municipal affairs."

He also said: "We want our elections separated from our Police Department and administration. We propose to have the police attend to the duties of the police, and the Commissioners of Election take charge of the elections and attend to them."

John Van Wormer, a member of the Republican County Committee, said that, although he was a Republican, he had fought with all his might for the platform of the Committee of Seventy.

The meeting closed with the adoption by Democrats, Republicans, and men of all political complexions of the resolution calling for New-York City reforms.

COMMITTEE OF TEN'S BILLS.

Measures Designed to Divorce Politics and the Police Department.

Two bills that the people of New-York City presented to the Legislature, through the Committee of Ten, were "An Act to Reorganize the Police Department in the City of New-York," and "An Act in Relation to Elections in the City and County of New-York." The bills were framed with the idea of taking politics out of the administration of the police force, and of creating a separate and independent body of election commissioners.

The act to reorganize the Police Department provided that at noon of the 1st day of next August the term of office and salary of each person then holding the office of Police Commissioner and of the person then holding the office of Superintendent of Police should cease, and the Police Board and office of Superintendent be then abolished. They should be succeeded at once by a single head of the Police Department, to be known as the Commissioner of Police. The act provided that before the 1st of August the Mayor should appoint the Commissioner of Police, who should hold office until January, 1898, at an annual salary of $7,500. He was to be required to give a bond of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

The Mayor was empowered to appoint a Chief of Police, to be subject to removal for cause at any time, his salary to be $10,000 a year. The successors to the first Chief of Police appointed by the Mayor were to be chosen from among the members of the police force above the rank of Sergeant.

The act also provided for the appointment of a Deputy Chief of Police, to hold office during the pleasure of the Chief. There were to be in addition, six Inspectors, Captains not to exceed in number one to every fifty of the total number of patrolmen; Sergeants, Detective Sergeants, twenty-two surgeons, patrolmen, and doormen. The act further provided for the merging of the park police with the municipal police.

Members of the force were prohibited from joining political clubs. A court to try policemen, and to be presided over by three lawyers, was further provided for.

The act in relation to elections provided that the bureau in the Department of Police in New-York known as the Bureau of Elections should cease to exist at noon of July 1, this year, and that the Police Commissioners should no longer exercise any of the powers or duties concerning elections now exercised or discharged by them as a Board of Police Commissioners or otherwise.

In Section 2 the bill provided for a department of elections, to be known as the Board of Elections. The bill provided that this board should consist of four members, who should be appointed by the Mayor, and who should be known as the Commissioners of Elections.

"The Mayor of New-York shall, within twenty days after the passage of this act," the bill reads, "appoint four persons, who shall constitute such Board of Elections, two of whom shall belong to the political party which, at the next preceding general election for State officers, cast the highest number of votes in the City of New-York, and two of whom shall belong to the political party which, at the same election, cast the next highest number of votes for said officers in said city."

The bill provided that the first Board of Commissioners so appointed should serve three years, beginning July 1 of this year. The term of office thereafter was fixed at two years.

The bill gave to this board the power of redistricting the city according to the laws of the city and State, to appoint the places of registration, to appoint each year four Inspectors of Election, two poll clerks, and two ballot clerks for each election district in the city, and in general to assume control of the entire machinery of election.

KITCHEN FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, MOULDS,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY, AND GLASS,
REFRIGERATORS,
HOUSECLEANING ARTICLES.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

TO PUT ON

needed flesh, no matter how you've lost it, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works wonders. By restoring the normal action of the deranged organs and functions, it builds the flesh up to a safe and healthy standard—promptly, pleasantly and naturally. The weak, em

DISTILLING TURPENTINE

One of the Most Important of the Industries of the State of Georgia.

INJURING THE MAGNIFICENT TREES

Spirits, Resin, Tar, Pitch, and Crude Turpentine all from the Long Leaved Pine — "Naval Stores" So Called.

DUBLIN, Ga., May 8.—One of the most important industries of Georgia is the distilling of turpentine. Here and there among the thick tracts of yellow pines, so numerous in South Georgia, can be found many turpentine farms, more properly called stills, which are fast sapping away the life of the magnificent timber in that section. A visit to one of these stills is well worth the time.

When the production of the pine tree became known, the crude misnomer, "naval stores," was recognized by the commercial world as the fitting name for all articles of commerce manufactured from the long-leaved pine. The term is in general and exceedingly comprehensive use, but, as it is commercially used and understood, it embraces only those products of turpentine known as spirits, resin, tar, pitch, and crude turpentine.

American turpentine is chiefly obtained from the long-leaved pine, which is abundant on the coast of Georgia, the Carolinas, in the upper portion of Florida, and in the lower belt of Mississippi and Alabama. Spirits, or oil, of turpentine is a volatile oil distilled from turpentine. Resin is the residuum from the distillation of turpentine, when it is freed of the spirits of turpentine and water which it contains. Tar is produced by burning the wood of the long-leaved pine in kilns, so constructed that tar is extracted from the wood without being consumed, it running from the bottom in a liquid state. The residue is charcoal.

What is known to commerce as navy pitch remains after the oil has been extracted from the tar, and this was formerly the only way of obtaining it. It is now produced by a combination of tar and dark resins.

Crude turpentine is produced by cutting during the Winter a hollow receptacle, called a box, in the lower part of the tree. During the Spring and Summer the pores of the sappy portion of the tree are opened weekly by a slight cutting, which enables the turpentine to exude and run into the box, from which it is dipped, and placed in barrels for transportation to the distilleries. Whatever remains during the Autumn, hardened on the face or side of the tree, has to be scraped off, and is sometimes added to the last dripping, but is generally put into separate barrels and sent to the still as scrapings.

Previous to 1820 the production of turpentine was very small, being confined to the regions of North Carolina between the Cape Fear River on the south and the Tar River on the North, the shipping depots being Wilmington, New-Berne, and Washington. Little distillation was done. Iron stills were used upon a plan different from that in present use. Most of the products went to Northern ports, and the rest was shipped to Great Britain in the crude state. Up to 1836 the getting of turpentine was confined to a space between the two above-named rivers and within twenty-five miles of the shipping points, the quantity produced being sufficient for the consumption of this country and for export to Great Britain.

In 1834 great improvements were made in distillation by the use of copper stills, when the product was increased, and new distilleries were erected at the shipping points. In 1836 the manufacture of India-rubber goods caused a new demand for spirits of turpentine, increasing the value greatly, and creating a demand for new territory near shipping points. Up to this time it was considered that the country on the west and south sides of the Cape Fear River would not yield turpentine. A test was made in 1837, the error was discovered, and the business was rapidly extended. After 1840 many of the operators left the old region to work in the new. Up to 1844 no distilling was done away from the shipping points, all turpentine being sent in from the country in a crude state, and it was manufactured about as follows: One-fourth in North Carolina, one-fourth in Northern cities, and one-half in Great Britain. Some spirits of turpentine was used for illuminating purposes as early as 1832, in mixture with high-proof alcohol, and called "spirit gas."

About 1840 rectified spirits of turpentine began to be used largely as an illuminator under the names of camphene, pine oil, &c. The mixture with alcohol, furnished under various names and at cheaper rates when the patent right expired, was the cheapest light known until the discovery of petroleum, which has entirely displaced it. The increased demand for spirits of turpentine caused the production to increase, and the gathering extended to the States south, embracing South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi. The quantity of resin produced exceeded the demand and was not worth the cost of handling, even at the ports. This caused distilling to be done as near producing points as possible, which carried into the country numerous distilleries. A new demand, however, sprang up for resin, as it became extensively used in the manufacture of varnishes and soap and numerous other articles. Previous to 1840 the tariff of Great Britain was such as to exclude imports of spirits of turpentine and resin, but when free trade was established in spirits and resin, as well as crude turpentine, shipments were made in all grades, the manufactured increasing and the crude decreasing up to 1861, when business became closed by the breaking out of the war.

Upon the opening of business, in 1865, there was some stock of spirits and resin on hand in the South, which, with old crude on hand, constituted the business until the new crop of 1866 came into the market, since which time the production has continued regularly, but did not at any time prior to 1875 equal that of 1860. The many uses of the product of petroleum, which spirits of turpentine had before answered, greatly reduced the demand and caused prices in some localities to be unremunerative, especially off from the rivers and railroads, the hauling being too expensive, and besides, the cost of production was too great, as a vast number of the trees had been overworked, especially in that section of North Carolina where turpentine was first produced. The operators then sought new fields, and numbers of North Carolinians came to Georgia. The vast forests of virgin pine trees in this State offered to the experienced turpentine producers a new and remunerative field for operations, and for twenty-five years the production of naval stores increased rapidly in this State, being a financial success to those interested, and at the same time making Savannah the leading shipping point and the largest market in the world.

As is too well known among those directly interested, the naval-stores trade during the last three seasons has suffered from the effects of overproduction, and the industry continues to suffer, being further depressed by the recent financial stringency, which has greatly curtailed the domestic demand for spirits and resin. At present the price of naval stores is very low, in fact, almost below the cost of production, but, with the determination among the operators to reduce the production, it is hoped there is a better future for the business generally. The receipts of spirits of turpentine and resin at Savannah for the year 1893, in round numbers, were about 257,000 casks of turpentine and 950,000 barrels of resin, which was about three-fourths of the entire crop of the United States.

In this State, as trees from time to time have been exhausted, they have been cut into sawmill lumber, and all through Georgia the millman follows in the wake of the turpentine operator and cuts timber which previously has served to produce turpentine. Some old trees in North Carolina have been chipped constantly for twenty years. It does not pay, however, to continue the operations longer than three or four years, as the yield becomes so diminished that the expense of production overbalances the value of the product.

It may be interesting to many to understand how turpentine products are obtained from the tree. The original product of the pine is of two sorts—turpentine and tar. Turpentine is the sap of the tree, obtained by making incisions in its trunk. It begins to exude about the middle of March, when the circulation commences, and flows with increasing abundance as the weather grows warmer, so that May and June are the most productive months. When the circulation is slackened by the chills of Autumn, the operation is discontinued, and the remainder of the year is occupied in preparatory labors for the following season. The first thing is the making of the boxes. This is done in January and February. In the base of each tree, about three or four inches from the ground, and of preference on the south side, a cavity is formed, commonly of the capacity of a quart, but proportioned to the size of the trunk, of which it should occupy a quarter of the diameter; in trunks of more than six feet in circumference, two, and sometimes four, boxes are made, on opposite sides.

Next comes the raking or cleaning of the ground at the foot of the trees from leaves and herbage. "Cornering" is merely making at the sides of the box two oblique gutters about three inches long, to conduct into it the sap, which exudes from the wound. In the interval of a fortnight, which is employed in this operation, the first boxes become filled with sap. An iron paddle, or rather dipper, is used to transfer it to the pails, which, in turn, are emptied into casks placed at convenient distances. To increase the product, the upper edge of the box is "chipped" once a week, the bark and a portion of the sap wood being removed to the depth of half an inch. The boxes fill every three weeks, and the turpentine thus procured is the best and is called "pure dipping" or "virgin."

The chippings extend the first year eighteen inches above the box, to remove the sap coagulated on the surface of the wound. The closing of the pores, occasioned by the continuous rains sometimes, exacts the same remedy, and it is to be remarked that the product is less abundant in moist and cool seasons. The virgin tree becomes a yearling the second year, and the chipping is continued up the tree, above the wounds made the previous year. The product is not as good as the "virgin dip," and continues to depreciate in quality and quantity each year it is worked, until finally it is abandoned. It is reckoned that fifty boxes yield a barrel containing 320 pounds. Some hands can hack 10,500 boxes, others only 8,000, which is considered an easy task. Generally 10,500 trees yield, in ordinary years, 200 barrels of dip turpentine and 50 of scrapings the first year, which supposes the boxes to be emptied six or seven times during the season. The scraping is a coating of sap, which becomes solid before it reaches the boxes, and which is taken off in the Fall of the year. The stripped trees become white with the resinous sap, and on a dark night one would take a turpentine farm for a huge cemetery. One new-comer, who recently came from the North, was heard to remark that he always thought South Georgia was unhealthy, but after seeing one of these seemingly large cemeteries he knew it. He packed his grip and left on the first train.

Spirits of turpentine is procured by distilling the turpentine in large copper retorts. The crude turpentine is dumped into the retort, and the fire started in the furnace under the kettle. After the water which is contained in the crude turpentine is evaporated, more water must be injected into the kettle. The fire is kept up and the operator watches closely the process of boiling. The "singing of the kettle" tells the operator in unmistakable notes the condition of the mass within, and he is thus notified when less or more fire or more water is required in the process. As the vapor arises from the mass of turpentine, it enters the "worm," which is attached to the kettle, and as it passes through it condenses and runs out at the other end of the worm into a barrel, which is so arranged as to allow the spirits to flow from it into another barrel, while the water settles to the bottom, and is let off when that portion of the barrel is so full as to come above the point where the spirit flows out. The spirits is then dipped from the second barrel and poured into casks for market. One cask of virgin dip turpentine yields about forty-eight gallons of spirits.

All of the tar made in the Southern States is from the dead wood of the "long-leaved" pine, consisting of limbs and trees prostrated by time and other causes. As soon as the vegetation ceases, in any part of the tree, its consistence speedily changes; the sap decays, the heart, already impregnated with resinous juice, becomes to such an extent as to double its weight in a year; the accumulation is said to be much greater after four or five years. This general fact may be proved by comparing woods of trees recently felled and others long since dead. To produce tar a kiln is formed in a part of the forest that abounds in dead wood. This is collected, stripped of the sap, and cut into billets two or three feet long, and about three inches thick—a task rendered long and difficult by knobs. The next step is to dig a ditch, in which is formed a receptacle for the tar as it flows out. Upon the surface of the mound, beaten hard and coated with clay, the wood is laid in a circle. The pile, when finished, may be compared to a cone truncated at two-thirds of its height and reversed, being 20 feet in diameter below, 25 feet above, and 10 or 12 feet high.

A layer of pine leaves is then placed over the wood, and this is then covered with earth, and curtained at the sides with a slight structure of wood. This covering is necessary in order that the fire kindled at the top may penetrate to the bottom, with a slow and gradual combustion. If the whole mass were rapidly inflamed, the operation would fail, and the labor in part be lost. A kiln to afford from 100 to 150 barrels of tar is eight or nine days burning; as the tar flows off into the ditch, it is dipped into barrels made of the same species of wood. Besides the spirits and resin, essence of tar is made, which is also a fine medicine, and pitch, which brings a fair price. Sometimes the resin is mixed with cotton or cottonseed, which makes an excellent fuel and burns like soft coal.

It is beneficial to invalids, especially consumptives, to reside on a turpentine farm. To breathe the atmosphere when the trees are being worked is health to any one. The turpentine, acting on the lungs, kidneys, and the whole system, gives one a new life. The largest naval-store merchants in this section of the State are the Messrs. Pritchett, who have stills at Tollie, in Laurens County, in charge of Mr. George Pritchett; one at Lothair, in Montgomery County, under the supervision of Mr. William Pritchett, and another at Willingham, in Worth County.

For Piles

Don't use anything

but **Pond's Extract.** Nothing like it for blind or bleeding piles.

Accept the genuine Pond's Extract only. It cures, imitations do not.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

SHE ACCUSES DR. SAMUEL HASSELL

Julia Gillick Makes a Formal Complaint—Her Lawyer Tells Her Story.

Julia Gillick, twenty-four years old, living at 335 East Eighth Street, has made formal complaint against Dr. Samuel Hassell, a young dentist, whose office is at 112 West Thirty-eighth Street. According to the story of the young woman, as told by her attorney, Alexander Fineilte, Dr. Hassell wronged her. She says he took her to board at the house of Mrs. Fenning, 233 West Fortieth Street.

Miss Gillick claims that her child, which was a boy, was born Dec. 17, 1891. The child was taken away, she says, that same day by Dr. Hassell, and she has never seen it since.

At first, according to Miss Gillick's statement, Dr. Hassell told her he had given the child to some rich people, who had adopted it. A few days afterward he told her, she says, that the child was dead, and promised that he would take her to see the grave in which it was buried. She says that he did not fulfil his promise, however, and kept putting her off from time to time with excuses. She alleges that he said, among other things, that as soon as his father was dead he would produce the child and marry her.

Dr. Hassell, she declares, told her about three months ago that the child was in the Foundling Asylum. She went to the asylum, she says, and discovered that no male child had been left at the asylum on the day her babe had been taken away from her.

Dr. Hassell finally took her up to the asylum, she states, and gave some money to one of the sisters. The sister, she adds, then brought down a boy about three years old, but Miss Gillick is satisfied the child is not hers.

Her statements, in the main, are borne out by the professional nurse said to have been engaged by Dr. Hassell. The case is now in the hands of lawyer Fenelite. Dr. Hassell is said to be out of town.

Well-Dressed Woman's Body Found.

The body of a woman, apparently about thirty-five years old, was found in the East River, at the foot of Ninety-fourth Street, late last night. It had been so long in the water that the face was unrecognizable, but the police hope to identify the woman from her clothing. The woman wore a black dress and jacket and kid gloves. In the dress pocket was found a railroad ticket on the New-York Central Railroad to King's Bridge, and an undertaker's bill, which read, "Due to E. A. Dugan, 2,312 First Avenue." It was dated Aug. 25, 1894. The body was sent to the Harlem Morgue.

THE GORDON MURDER TRIAL

Evidence to Show the Relations Between Archie Brown and Mrs. Gordon—Prisoner Faints in Court.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—The prosecution in the Gordon murder case this afternoon summoned Lucy Smith, the negro keeper of the house where Archie Brown and Mrs. Gordon were killed. She said that Brown first brought Mrs. Gordon to her house last Fall, and that they had been there several times together. The woman never came there with any one else.

Parolee Mitchell, Gordon's servant, testified that letters came in her name intended for Mrs. Gordon. One of Brown's love letters to Mrs. Gordon was offered as testimony, and after a vigorous protest from the prosecution was admitted. The letter in full is as follows:

"Dearest—Yours of the 20th came to hand yesterday morning. I was delighted to hear from you, although I understood the circumstances.

"It is horribly dull here, and seems an age since I last saw you.

"I beg to assure you of my heartfelt appreciation of the kind things said in your letter. That I return them tenfold you know only too well. I have been strictly good since our last meeting, and will remain so until we meet again. I will be on hand Thursday at the appointed hour and place—don't fail. If anything should happen I'll write; otherwise its a 'go.' In the interim please write to me, and tell me everything.

"Be good to yourself, darling, and believe me in all things. God bless you and make you happy, (when you are with me.) With a heart overflowing with love, I am, as ever, yours only,

* * *

On the other side of the letter were the words "Thursday, rain or shine."

Aaron Kohn, for the defense, moved for the discharge of the prisoner. Judge Thompson ordered an adjournment until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when argument on the motion will be heard.

After court adjourned Gordon fainted and fell on the floor.

FATHER RITCHIE'S PEOPLE REJOICE

At His Annual Reception They Congratulate Him on His Recognition.

At the annual reception given last evening to Father Ritchie of the Church of St. Ignatius, West Fortieth Street, by the Men's Guild, in the guild room of the church, there was much rejoicing over the success of the high church people in obtaining recognition of their religious ceremonies, and because of the reconciliation effected between the rector of the church and Bishop Potter. In his address Father Ritchie referred briefly to the matter as a subject for especial gratification.

Among those present were Charles Zabriskie, Senior Warden of the parish; Nelson Millard, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Lillard, the Rev. Father Gorgas, Robert Worthington and Miss Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Young, J. W. Emerson, Warden; the Misses Ann and Sarah Wheeler, Charles Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Habart, James J. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Fairland, H. B. Cowles, and Mrs. J. Remington Fairland.

The members of the Committee of Arrangments were Mrs. Benjamin Lillard, Mrs. R. V. McKim, Mrs. H. P. Atherton, Mrs. William B. Morris, Mrs. Grace A. Bradley, Miss Bertha Gregory, Miss J. C. Roome, and the Misses Emerson, Rocke, Marcus, Carnegie, and Putnam. After a musical entertainment supper was served.

Replying to Warden Emerson's congratulations in behalf of the Men's Guild, Father Ritchie said:

"I think you all feel that there is a different sort of moral atmosphere around the church at present than there was a year ago. We had then a very frightful reception, but there was a touch of foreboding about it. Things did not look so bright as they do at the present time. I think we ought to be doubly grateful to-night. I am sure I am, and I think you are."

Referring to the light kept burning before the altar as in Catholic churches, he said: "I remember how years ago this was the very first difficulty I had in my somewhat checkered career with the dignitaries of the Church. That was the first question raised in Chicago. But now there are scores of churches where the blessed sacrament is kept, and where lights burn continually."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE FOR CANADA

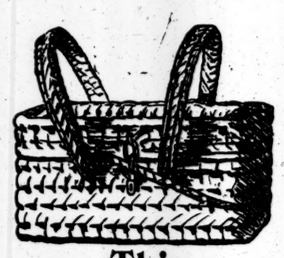
The Subject Discussed by the Dominion House of Commons.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 8.—The whole afternoon in the House of Commons was devoted to the discussion of the resolution proposed by Mr. Davin, (Conservative,) Assiniboia, West, to extend the voting franchise to women. The resolution read as follows:

That in the opinion of this House the privilege of voting for candidates for membership thereof should be extended to women possessing qualifications which now entitle men to the electoral franchise.

Mr. Davin made a long speech in favor of the resolution. Secretary of State Montague moved adjournment of the debate, and a protest was at once raised against this peremptory way of disposing of the question. The Secretary of State withdrew his amendment and Mr. Laurier (Opposition leader) moved in amendment that the question of woman suffrage, like all other questions of suffrage, was more properly within the jurisdiction of the different provinces. While Mr. Laurier's speech was, on the whole, non-committal, he said he could see no reason why women should not enjoy the privilege of voting, if fas after all a question of education. The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Foster, Government leader.

The evening session was spent in discussing the first clause of the bill, introduced by Mr. Charlton, (Libéral, North Norfolk,) regarding Sunday observance, which prohibits the publication and distribution of Sunday newspapers of any kind. After the question had been thoroughly discussed, Mr. McLean, (Conservative, East York,) who is proprietor of a Sunday newspaper in Toronto, moved that the committee rise, which was finally carried by a vote of 37 to 25. This kills the whole Sunday Observance bill for the present.



This School Girl's Lunch Basket

Contains no dyspepsia. Beneath its lid are some delicate buns, fried chicken and apple pie. The shortening used for the buns and pie was

Cottolene

The chicken was fried in it, too, making a feast for a queen. All the indigestible features of such an appetizing lunch disappear if the food is prepared with COTTOLENE. Food cooked with Cottolene possesses a delicate flavor, is never heavy or soggy, and is therefore adapted to the most delicate constitution.

Be sure and get the genuine Cottolene in one, three and five pound tins, with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO and Produce Exchange, New York.

Pure and Sure.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

manufactured originally by the Cleveland Brothers, Albany, N. Y., now by the Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York,

has been in use for twenty-five years in thousands of homes all over the country. Those who have used it longest praise it most.

GREATER NEW YORK QUESTIONS

Robert D. Benedict on the Provisions of the Constitution Concerning Counties and Judicial Departments.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I see in The Times of this morning an editorial on the Greater New-York bill, in which the objection that the bill would result not in one city with one Municipal Government and one debt-contracting power, but in a city the five parts of which would be subject to the government of five Boards of Supervisors, with a city government imposed upon them, and with a debt-contracting power up to twice the Constitutional limit, is spoken of as a "constitutional bugbear." And the reason for calling it so is stated to be that "there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent the Legislature from changing the boundaries of counties," and further, that, "If the Legislature sees fit to make one county as well as one city of the area which it is proposed to consolidate, there is no constitutional bar to its doing so."

I thing your epithet of "bugbear" was used without full consideration of the provisions of the Constitution bearing on the question or of the provisions of the bill. The bill proposes to constitute the City of New-York out of the territory of the County of New-York, the County of Kings, part of Queens County, part of Westchester County, and the County of Richmond. It also, in its fifth section, provides as follows: "Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as attempting or intending to affect in any way the government, rights, powers, duties, obligations, limitations, or disabilities of any county, or officers thereof, as fixed by the Constitution, or to obliterate any county lines."

It follows, therefore, inevitably, that by the bill as at present proposed, the Greater New-York would be composed of five different parts, subject to six different Governments, as I have said above. That this is very objectionable, I understand to be conceded.

But it is said that the question now is only the framing of a charter for the Greater New-York, and that by the charter, when framed, this difficulty may be avoided, by making, as you suggest, "one county as well as one city of the area which it is proposed to consolidate." It is certainly a grave question whether a commission appointed under the act would have the power, in view of the fifth section, which I have quoted above, to provide a charter which should so seriously affect the government, &c., of these several counties, as would be done by making one county as well as one city of the area in question.

But if the commission did frame a charter, which should make one county as well as one city out of the territory of New-York, could the Legislature enact it?

Possibly the Legislature could change the boundaries of Westchester County and Queens County, and of New-York County; for the Constitution, Article 3, Section 5, expressly provides: "Nothing in this section shall prevent the division at any time of counties and towns, and the erection of new towns by the Legislature."

But when we come to the question of abolishing the County of Kings and the County of Richmond a very different question is presented.

If there were no provisions of the Constitution, excepting the provisions of Section 5, Article 3, the power to abolish a county could hardly be claimed to exist, for that section has the following language: "Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the County of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of Assembly. * * * But the Legislature may abolish the said County of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties. * * * Members of the Assembly shall be apportioned to the several counties as follows: * * * Kings County, 21 members; * * * New-York County, 35 members; Richmond County, one member. * * * Nothing in this section shall prevent the division at any time of counties and towns."

Could it be held under these provisions, which expressly authorize the abolition of Hamilton County alone, and expressly provide for the division of counties alone, that the power to abolish any county but Hamilton was implied? No rule of constitutional construction that I am familiar with would allow it.

And, again, if Richmond County is by the Constitution to have one member of Assembly, and if Kings County by the Constitution is to have twenty-one members of Assembly, can either of those counties constitutionally be abolished? And if New-York County can constitutionally have only thirty-five members of the Legislature, can the Legislature, by wiping out Richmond County and Kings County and consolidating those two counties and parts of Westchester and Queens Counties into one and calling it the County of New-York, provide that the people residing in that Greater-New-York shall have a representation of only thirty-five members in the Assembly, whereas they are now entitled to fifty-seven, besides those apportioned to the parts of Westchester and Queens Counties? Is the suggestion that the people cannot thus be robbed of their constitutional right of representation a mere "constitutional bugbear"?

But the words of the Constitution relating to members of the Assembly are not the only ones to be considered.

The same article provides that the State shall be divided into fifty Senate districts, and that the First District "shall consist of the Counties of Suffolk and Richmond." Can the Legislature abolish Richmond County? If there is no Richmond County, will the First Senate District consist of Suffolk County alone? The Third to the Ninth District are each to be "part of the County of Kings." Can Kings County be abolished?

And, again, Article 6, Section 2, of the Constitution provides as follows: "The Legislature shall divide the State into four judicial departments. The first department shall consist of the County of New-York. The other shall be bounded by county lines. * * * There shall be an Appellate Division for the Supreme Court, consisting of seven Justices in the first department and of five Justices in each of the other departments."

Can the Legislature by abolishing the County of Kings and the County of Richmond, and including them in the County of New-York, provide that the Greater New-York shall still be the First Judicial Department, with only seven Justices in its Appellate Division for its doubled population?

Again, can the Legislature, under the Constitution, change the First Department by taking into in parts of Westchester and Queens, in the face of the provision that the other departments shall be "bounded by county lines"?

In the case of Lanning vs. Carpenter, (20 N. Y., p. 447,) the Court of Appeals discussed the questions arising under the Constitution of 1846, out of the formation of Schuyler County. In that opinion it is said:

"It is parcel of the requirements of the Constitution that the several judicial districts shall always be composed of counties and never of parts of counties. True, the Legislature has power to create new counties out of the old ones. Whenever this can be accomplished without deranging the limits of districts it may, perhaps, be done at any time. And when it is deemed advisable to constitute a new county out of parts of several districts it may be done at a time when the Legislature is empowered by the Constitution to reorganize the districts, but not at any other time."

Whether these words are applicable under the present Constitution, which provides for departments instead of districts, may possibly be a question. But if they are, can the Legislature change the boundaries of a county so as to transfer part of it from one judicial department to another?

What about the county courts of these counties which it is suggested can be abolished? What about their clerks, their Surrogates, their Sheriffs?

If the questions involved in the above considerations are in the view of The Times's "constitutional bugbears," The Times's idea of a bugbear is very different from mine.

These considerations have certainly not been presented to the public mind as they should have been. In view of them I say, without hesitation, that the only proper foundation for the building of the Greater New-York must be an amendment to the Constitution.

Very truly,
ROBERT D. BENEDICT.

New-York, May 8, 1895.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Ex-Gov. James A. Weston.

James A. Weston, ex-Governor of New-Hampshire, died in Manchester yesterday. He was born in that city Aug. 27, 1827.

When he was nineteen years old he had acquired an unusual proficiency in civil engineering and was appointed Assistant Engineer of the old Concord Railroad. He became Chief Engineer in 1849, a position he held for many years. For a series of years he occupied the position of Roadmaster and Master of Transportation of the Concord and the Manchester and Lawrence Roads. As Chief Engineer of the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad he superintended the construction of the greater portion of that line. Later, Mr. Weston built the Suncook Valley Road and constructed the Penacook Lake system of water works.

In politics, Mr. Weston was always a Democrat, and in 1862 was the first Democratic Mayor of Manchester, serving three terms. His success against large odds led to his selection as the Gubernatorial candidate of his party at the election in March, 1871. The election resulted in no choice by the people, and Mr. Weston led the poll and was chosen by the Legislature, being the first Democratic Governor since 1855. Gov. Weston was renominated in 1872 and 1873 and was defeated, but in 1874 he was again chosen under circumstances similar to those in 1871.

Mr. Weston served as Chairman of the New-Hampshire Centennial Commission and was appointed by Congress a member of the Board of Finance. He was a member of the State Board of Health, Treasurer of the Suncook Valley Railroad, and interested in banking and insurance enterprises.

Dartmouth College in 1871 conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A. He was a member of the Amoskeag Veterans and was high in the Masonic fraternity.

John M. Byron, M. D.

Dr. John M. Byron, who was in charge of Swinburne Island Hospital under Health Officer Jenkins during the cholera epidemic of 1892 and 1893, died yesterday of consumption. Dr. Byron was a bacteriologist of prominence, and had been in charge of Loomis Laboratory for a long time. He was recently appointed bacteriologist to the Quarantine Department by Health Officer of the Port Alvah H. Doty. He was a native of Peru. He leaves a wife and two children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George Fay of Fitchburg, Mass., died yesterday. He was sixty-five years old. He was President of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, Representative to the Legislature in 1881, and Alderman in 1880 and 1881, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1892. He was a Director of the Turners Falls Water Power Company, the John Russell Cutlery Company, the Fitchburg National Bank, and of other institutions.

—Capt. Nehemiah Proctor of Gloucester, Mass., died yesterday. He had commanded ships to all parts of the world. Of late years he had been master of the steamer City of Gloucester, and had been chosen by the company to command the new steamer Cape Ann of the same line. He was sixty-nine years old.

—Frederick Carman of Albany fell dead in Saratoga yesterday afternoon. He was for fifteen years Assistant Secretary of the State Board of Health. He was retired about two years ago, and since that time has worked as a court stenographer. He was about fifty years old.

—Cyrus Rick, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Reading, Penn., died suddenly yesterday. He was about fifty-six years old. He had been connected with the institution many years.

"AUNT JANE" IS 102 YEARS OLD

Friends Make Her Happy in the Home for Aged Colored People.

"Aunt Jane," in whose honor one of the circles of King's Daughters in Brooklyn has been named, celebrated her one hundred and second birthday at the Home for Aged Colored People, Atlantic Avenue, near Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday.

She was extremely happy when she received the congratulations of many visitors and of her friends who are inmates of the institution.

Notwithstanding her great age, "Aunt Jane" is an expert at sewing, and can

Aunt Jane.

thread needles without the slightest trouble. She is President of the "Aunt Jane" Circle of King's Daughters. She has been in the home about twelve years.

"Aunt Jane" said she was born in the northern part of New-Jersey, her parents being slaves. At an early age she was given to a family in this city, and her life then, she says, was very hard. She used to steal away during the absence of her master and go to the Methodist Church. She later attended Sunday school, and learned to read. She married when she was very young, and was the mother of six children. Her husband and her children died many years ago. She has two grandchildren, who look out for her comfort. She is the only one living of a family of thirteen.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Desirable and Attractive.

An Oriental Carabagh Rug 2.6x 4.6 for $5.40.

Good taste, richness, and variety are their characteristics and have all the elements of popularity. High grade but not high priced. Examine them for a treat.

Furniture to suit at prices made attractively easy.

CASH or CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St., NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Dinsmore-Carey Wedding.—Among the June marriages will be that of Miss Marion de Peyster Carey, daughter of Mrs. Richard Delafield of 10 West Ninth Street, to William B. Dinsmore, Jr., which will take place in Trinity Chapel on the afternoon of June 4. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Morgan Dix, assisted by the Rev. William H. Vibbert and the Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee. The church will be handsomely decorated with June roses. Mrs. Madeline Dinsmore, a sister of Mr. Dinsmore, will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, Miss Mabel Lewis, Miss Susan T. Hall, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Eleanor Cross, Miss Elsie Barber, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, and Miss Grace Denop. The bridesmaids will be attired in white India muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and will wear large white Leghorn hats, with white plumes, and carry pink roses. The best man will be Alvin Adams of Boston, and Frederick Foster Carey, Frederick Prime Delafield, Valentine G. Hall, Oliver S. Campbell, L. Frederick Holbrook Betts, Dexter Blagden, Frederick Huntington, and Nathaniel Thayer Robb will be the ushers. A small reception is to follow the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. After their wedding trip, the young couple will go to Far Rockaway for the Summer. They will pass the Fall at Tuxedo Park, and the Winter at the Hotel Renaissance, this city.

—Soon to Open Clifton Burley.—Miss Daisy Cameron and Miss Catherine Cameron, daughters of Sir Roderick Cameron, will close their town house at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street next week, and open their country place, Clifton Burley, on Staten Island, for the Summer. Sir Roderick Cameron and Miss Annie Cameron are expected home from Paris soon. The first of the June weddings will be that of Miss Annie Cameron to Belmont Tiffany, a nephew of the late August Belmont. It will take place on June 1, in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clifton. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. John C. Eccleston. Mr. Tiffany will give his farewell dinner at the Knickerbocker Club some time this month. William Tiffany will be the best man at the wedding, and the ushers will be Columbus C. Baldwin, F. Appleton Smith, Frank Bishop, Duncan Cameron, Matthew Morgan, Jr., Brockholst Cutting, and Stewart Brice.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt in Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who recently arrived home from Europe, are now at their city home, 459 Fifth Avenue. They will go to their country place on Long Island next week, and will remain there until the time of the wedding of Mr. Vanderbilt's niece, Miss Sloane, at Lenox. At Lenox they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. After the wedding they will open Rough Point, Newport, for the Summer.

—Gone to Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Osgood and William H. Osgood, Jr., of 10 West Twentieth Street, have closed their town house, and are at the Muenchinger-King cottage, Newport, while their villa on Belevue Avenue is being put in order for the season. Mrs. Richard T. Wilson and Miss Wilson of 511 Fifth Avenue are also at Newport, and will soon open their villa on Narargansett Avenue.

—Storm King Club Reception.—The Storm King Club has sent out invitations for a reception for the afternoon of May 18 at the clubhouse, near West Point. The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of Henry C. Lee, Mrs. Dana, and W. V. Powers. Among those who have taken cottages near the clubhouse for the Summer are Dwight Chisholm, Henry C. Lee, Dr. George Lefferts, and Judge Theron G. Strong.

—Miss Ethel H. Scott Engaged.—The engagement of Miss Ethel H. Scott, a daughter of Mrs. James Scott of 590 Fifth Avenue, to L. Alston Cabell of Richmond, Va., has just been made public. Miss Scott, who is a niece of J. Frederic Tams, made her début in society last Winter, and was a member of many of the prominent dancing classes. The wedding will take place early next Autumn.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at Lenox.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who have been staying at the Clarendon since their return home from abroad last month, have gone to Lenox, where Mr. Bristed has built a handsome residence on the side of the lake, and calls it Lakeside. Mrs. Bristed's mother, Mrs. James Donnelly, has gone to Atlantic City for a few weeks on account of the bad health of her mother, Mrs. Ford.

—Return of Mrs. Gray.—Mrs. Griswold Gray, a sister of Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, who has been living in Paris for several years, and who recently returned to this country with her niece, Miss Ethel Irwin, will soon go to Lenox, Mass. There she and Miss Irwin will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Burden at the Eddy cottage for the Sloane-Burden wedding.

—Reception by the Misses Furniss.—The Misses Furniss of 461 Fifth Avenue will give a reception to-morrow afternoon in honor of Mrs. Louis Von Hemert, who has just arrived from abroad, and who will remain here for about four weeks. The Misses Furniss and their sister, Mrs. John E. Zimmerman, will open Edgecomb, Lenox, in about a fortnight.

—Dinner by Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen of The Priory, Pelham, their country residence, have sent out invitations for a large dinner for Saturday evening. Mrs. Allen is a daughter of the Duchess de Dino, formerly Mrs. Frederick Stevens of this city.

—Frederick Winthrop Coming Home.—Frederick Winthrop, who has been spending the past Winter in Japan, is expected home about the latter part of the month. Mrs. Robert Winthrop and her daughter, Miss Winthrop, will open their cottage at Elberon next month.

—Miss Milne's Recital.—Miss Saidee Vere Milne will give her last recital of the season this evening at the home of Mrs. John Stanton, 419 West Twenty-third Street. She will be assisted by Miss Anna Taylor, contralto; J. H. McKinley, tenor, and Miss Edna Clerihew, accompanist.

—To Spend the Summer in England.—Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt of 42 West Thirty-seventh Street, will sail for Europe on May 20, and will pass the Summer in England, returning to this country in time to open their cottage at Lenox for the season.

—Miss Annie Ward Engaged.—The engagement of Miss Annie Ward of Albany, niece of Mrs. William P. Ward of West Fifty-eighth Street, to Henry Manning Sage, son of Mr. and Mrs. Deane Sage, of Albany, has just been announced.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills Sail for Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Frederick Roosevelt, and F. Gray Griswold were among the society people who sailed for Europe yesterday.

—New-York University Glee Club.—The annual concert of the New-York University Glee Club will be given Monday evening at the Concert Hall in Madison Square Garden. The boxes have already been sold.

—Dr. Backus's Lecture.—Dr. Truman J. Backus will lecture at All Souls' Church, South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon, his subject being "Alexander Hamilton."

Palmer—Osborne.

NEWARK N. J., May 8.—Miss Ella L. Osborne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Osborne, of this city, was married at noon to-day to Herbert S. Palmer in High Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Lewis Lampman officiating. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and palms. The best man was G. Wisner Thorne, and Henry Hobart Condit, Frederick W. Crowell, Philip C. Ponier, and Stephen Miller were the ush

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.
The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:
London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.: Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.
The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.
Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."
ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.
COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Lost and Found	13
Apartments To Let	15	Meetings and Elections	13
Auction Sales	7	New-Jersey Real Estate	15
Bicycles	6	Boarders Wanted	7
Business Notices	5	New Publications	5
City Items	5	Personal	7
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Proposals	14
Copartnership Notices	13	Public Notices	14
Country Houses To Let	15	Referees' Notices	15
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Situations Wanted	10
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	13	Spring and Winter Resorts	7
Excursions	7	Summer Resorts	7
Financial	13	Surrogate Notices	14
Furnished Rooms	7	The Turf	6
Help Wanted	10	To Let For Business Purposes	15
Hotels	7	Travelers' Guide	16
Instruction	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7
Legal Notices	14	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—La Perichole.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Delmonico's at 6.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition. Floral Display.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—King of Peru.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Bohemian Girl.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Madeleine.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Cat Show.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10.00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée—The Viking.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	8	7
Business Troubles	14	4
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	8	5
Marine Intelligence	15	4
Obituary Record	3	5
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	10	1
Real Estate	15	1
Social World	3	6
Telegraphic Brevities	10	2
Theatrical Gossip	7	2
United Service	14	4
Washington Weather Forecast	10	2

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
South Carolina Officials Enjoined.
Mr. Fairchild Succeeds Mr. Grace.
No Racing at Morris Park.
Mayor Approves the Lexow Bill.
Higgins and Addicks Both Dropped.
A New Whisky Trust Suit.
Six Persons Badly Burned.

Page 3
The Distilling of Turpentine.

Page 5
Russia and China Agree.
The Greater New-York Bill Tabled.
Payn Fled from the Witness Chair.
Banffy's Cabinet May Resign.
Defeats of Cuban Insurgents.
Rosebery Praises Harcourt.
Proposed Tariff of Barbados.
A Japanese Wedding Represented.
Loyal Legion's Annual Meeting.

Page 6
New-Yorks Win at Baseball.
Brooklyn's Horse Show.

Page 7
Trials Before New Police Board.
A Bust of B. D. Silliman.
David W. Bruce Left a Wife.

Page 8
Progress in Civil Service Reform.
Eclectic Medical College Graduates.
No Seidl Concerts This Season.

Page 9
Dock Board Politicians.
Moving Against Justice Stiner.
Inspector McLaughlin's Trial Begun
Big Armor Pierced by a Shell.
Shot While Defending His Mother.
Commodore Potter Retires To-day.

Page 10
A New Pan-American Congress.

Page 11
Cook Sing Yu Briefly Detained.

Page 13
Income Tax Argument Ended.
Cats Purr for Prizes.
An Advance in Steerage Rates.

Page 14
The O'Toole Indictment Quashed.

Page 15
Claims Against William Traut.

Page 16
The Raines Ballot Bill.
Mr. Selter Recovers the Bonds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	63	66	6 P. M.	71	74
6 A. M.	63	62	9 P. M.	71	70
9 A. M.	66	67	11 P. M.	68	64
12 M.	70	70	12 P. M.	68	63
4 P. M.	78	76			

Average temperature yesterday.....70
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 67
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years 57

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

NEW-YORK IS BETRAYED.

Mayor Strong's "reasons" why the Lexow Police bill is "accepted by the City of New-York" are weak, inconsistent, and—we say it with regret—insincere. In the first place, the City of New-York does not accept the bill, and its Executive is false to his trust as the representative of the city in compelling it to do so. The elements of the combination by which the election of Mr. Strong as Mayor was made possible are opposed to the bill, and the opposition has been made known to Mr. Strong, who, without any demonstration, knew of its existence and its overwhelming strength. In the next place, the bill is in flat and intended contradiction to the principle sustained by the vote of the people of the city last November, and Mr. Strong does not dare to pretend that it is not.

The Mayor confesses that in accepting the bill he is disregarding the wishes of the people of the City of New-York, and claims—without evidence and against known facts—that he is respecting the will of "the people of the State outside of this city." He pleads that it "is not a question of merely municipal administration, but of State policy." Had he said that it is a question of "State politics," and of the politics of the Republican State machine, he would have been more candid. The only element in the Lexow bill which can be assumed to interest the people of the State outside of this city is the bi-partisan management of the Elections Bureau. If the Mayor had rejected this bill and it had been defeated, the Elections Bureau would have remained under the control of the Police Commissioners, who are, in fact, bi-partisan and might be kept so by Mayor Strong. But also the Legislature could have taken, and could now take, the elections out of the hands of the Police Commission and place them with a properly constituted bi-partisan board. That would have been done by the passage of the Police bill of the Committee of Ten, and that bill would have been passed by the Legislature had Mayor Strong demanded it, as it was his plain duty to demand it. When Mr. Strong says that he accepts the Lexow bill in order to get a bi-partisan Elections Bureau, which he would have without that bill, and which he would have got in a permanent form by asking for it, he ought not to expect to be believed. No one could believe him without imputing to him inconceivable thickheadedness.

Nor is the Mayor's alleged desire to "enlarge the powers of the Chief of Police and make him really the executive head of the force" even a plausible reason for accepting the Lexow bill. So far as such a change is to be approved, it is because it is, as Mr. Strong says, "a long step toward the control of the department by a single head and the concentration of responsibility which the people of the city wish." But Mr. Strong continues: This, "but for the control of the department over elections, would be accorded without question." Then why did the Mayor fail to demand the bill of the Committee of Ten, which abolished "the control of the department over elections"? He could have secured that bill had he wished. He cannot now plead his own neglect of duty as an excuse for accepting the Lexow bill, which, with this single advantage, is monstrous in its violation of sound principles and vicious in its partisan purpose.

The Mayor sins against light. So long ago as the 4th of February, at one of the greatest mass meetings the city has ever seen, a committee was named which prepared and submitted to the Legislature Police bills of a perfectly sound character. The Legislature neglected them. On the 27th of March another mighty meeting denounced the Legislature, not only for failing to pass these bills, but for offering the detestable Lexow bill which the Mayor has just accepted. And this condemnation was explicitly based on the effect and purpose of the Lexow bill to prevent "the fixing of responsibility" and to prevent the "removal of political considerations from the organization and administration of the department."

"It has been strongly urged upon me," says Mr. Strong, "to reject this bill because it is not what the people of New-York have demanded. I do not so understand the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution. If the representatives of the people refuse to pass laws which the people demand, their constituents must settle with them for that at the polls. My duty I believe to be to consider whether the bills transmitted to me are improvements, not upon bills which might have been passed, but upon existing laws. This bill, upon the whole, I consider an improvement upon the existing law, and I therefore return the copy transmitted to me with the statutory certificate of acceptance."

This is a shameful statement. The Mayor admits that the bill is not what the people of New-York have demanded. He does not pretend that it is the best that could have been obtained or could now be had. He weakly pleads—and falsely—that the bill is better than existing law. And he passes, with brief and vague reference, over the civil service features of the bill as "objectionable." Yet he knows that in these features the real purpose of the bill is most plainly revealed. That purpose is to seize for the future all the patronage, all the political advantage of the meaner sort that can be got for the Republican machine. And to this nefarious plot the Mayor deliberately and treacherously gives his aid.

At the great meeting of March 27 Mr. Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, said:

"We are meeting here to-night to give notice to those we elected to fulfill the will of the people, and who are now, under the influence of a person unknown to the law, putting in operation the machine methods of government which we meant in November to overthrow, and did at the polls overthrow."

This haughty but deserved denunciation was addressed to the Legislature. To-day the Mayor cannot reread it without tingling ears.

THE BLANKET BALLOT AT LAST.

The agreement of the conference committee upon the Blanket Ballot bill in an amended form gives assurance at last that it will become a law.

The only important change made by the committee affects the much-mooted provision for assisting the so-called "independent illiterate." It allows him to select two of the election officers, of different political parties, to accompany him into the booth and aid him in preparing his ballot, and these officers must take a special oath that they will not attempt to influence the voter or disclose how he voted.

All such provisions are liable to abuse and create more or less distrust, and we do not believe they are either necessary or desirable, but it seems impossible to get a bill without something of the kind, and this puts it in as unobjectionable a form as any.

Any person to be assisted in this way must have made oath to his illiteracy when he registered, and that fact must be noted on the registry books. This will put his conduct under scrutiny, and as the privilege is intended for those who wish to vote for some candidate who is not regularly nominated, it is not likely to be much used, though it is not explicitly limited to such cases.

The main hope for the favorable working of the measure lies in this provision becoming practically a dead letter, or being very little used. If it is abused, there will be an irresistible demand for striking it out of the law, for honest elections are the one thing upon which decent men of all parties are agreed. As to the successful working of the general plan of a blanket ballot there is no doubt, and we shall have it in its simplest form. There will be a general sigh of relief at the disappearance of the present cumbrous and confusing system.

FOOLING WITH THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL.

When the Legislature referred to the people of the territory which it is proposed to include in the Greater New-York the question of consolidation, it conveyed a virtual pledge to carry out the popular decision. The vote was taken at the last election, and was in favor of consolidation by a large majority. Only one duty remained to the Legislature, and that was to provide for carrying out the will of the people, the expression of which had been invited. A bill for the purpose, prepared by the Consolidation Commission, was introduced at the very beginning of the session, but more than four months have been allowed to pass without action, and now disgraceful dickering seems to be going on to defeat the measure in its amended form, providing for a new commission.

The strangest part of this performance is that the representatives of the City of Brooklyn, which would be the chief beneficiary of consolidation, are leading the effort to defeat it and resorting to the most disreputable tactics for the purpose. In this it is certain that these men do not represent either the interests of Brooklyn or the wishes of its people. The latter have been distinctly expressed at the polls, and the effect of consolidation upon the former is too obvious to need discussion. The only conceivable ground of opposition from Brooklyn is that the opportunities of its low-grade politicians will be curtailed if its municipal identity should be submerged in the Greater New-York.

But whatever the motives of the Senators and Assemblymen from Kings County may be, there is no doubt as to the disreputable character of their methods. They are openly and brazenly making their action upon other measures, which have no relation to this, the price of assistance in their scheme to defeat consolidation. Some of them have declared in plain words that they will trade the votes needed to pass another bill for votes against this bill. They will vote for an important measure affecting this city if those who are anxious to pass it will join in their nefarious scheme for betraying the confidence of the people who voted for consolidation last Fall. Such shameful bargains in legislation are no new thing, but it is a novelty to have the bids openly made in the Senate Chamber.

The only semblance of argument that has been put forth is based upon a glaring false pretense. One speaker in the Assembly yesterday pretended to be in favor of consolidation, but he wanted assurance as to what the Commissioners proposed to do on the tax question. The one requirement imposed upon the Commissioners in the bill is that whatever they do "an equal and uniform rate of taxation and of valuation for the purposes of taxation" shall be provided for. As the bill merely creates a commission to prepare legislation under that sole restriction, it is nonsense to ask assurance as to what it "proposes to do." The commission is to find out. That is what it is for, and its propositions will come before the Legislature in due time, to be then considered.

The demand for a referendum is another flimsy pretext for obstructing the bill. The referendum on the general question was made last year. What is the use of repeating it? There is nothing to refer now. When a charter has been devised for the greater municipality, if it is deemed best to refer it to the people for acceptance, well and good. They have declared for consolidation once, and to ask them now if they want it, and if the Legislature shall proceed to provide for it, is child's play.

BUNKOED.

"When the strain came he flinched"—that is how Dr. Parkhurst explains and describes the Mayor's fall. The Republican leaders "played upon his partisanship in secret"—and he flinched.

Flinched is an expressive word. It has a wide range of meaning. Sometimes the private in the trenches involuntarily ducks his head at the shriek of a flying shell. That is flinching. If the General in command ignobly deserts his army and his cause, and writes a dishonest memorandum of explanation, that, too, is flinching.

Bunko is another expressive word. The Century Dictionary thus defines it:

"Bunko—A swindle practiced by two or more confederates upon a stranger, (generally by gaining his confidence on the ground of alleged previous acquaintance with himself or some of his friends,) who is allured to a house, and there fleeced at some game, openly robbed, or otherwise victimized."

The Democrats who voted for Mayor Strong have been bunkoed. Their confidence and their votes were won by the pledges of Mr. Strong and by the professions of his Republican friends. They have been fleeced, openly robbed, and victimized—in short, bunkoed.

THE PALLADIUM OF OUR LIBERTIES.

The attempt now making in France to assimilate the system of criminal procedure in some respects to that of the Anglo-Saxon nations has caused writers of these nations to "point with pride" once more to the superiority of their methods. This Pharisaic complacency is not wholly justifiable. It is true that to our notions the procedure of the French examining magistrate, who combines the functions of a prosecutor with those of a Judge, is entirely scandalous. But it does not at all follow that our own system might not with equal justice incur the disapprobation of an observant Frenchman.

Trial by jury is the palladium of our liberties, and the palladium, it must be owned, does not always appear to good advantage. Just now we have a very striking illustration in the McLaughlin case of the way in which the palladium may work. A court of justice has been for some weeks engaged in sifting assemblages of citizens in order to get twelve men who were at once qualified by intelligence to try the case and not disqualified by any relation with the defendant or with the counsel or by any prepossessions about a case which belongs to a class of cases that has been the principal topic of discourse in this city for the past year. That seems very ominous to begin with. Only the other day, after a man had passed the ordeal and been sworn in, it was discovered that he had concealed material facts about his associations which, if disclosed, would have caused him to be rejected. The Judge thereupon ejected him from the jury, in spite of the opposition of the counsel for the defense, with some stinging remarks which had no more effect upon the pachyderm in question than a mosquito on a rhinoceros. Indeed, they were worse than useless, because they showed the Judge's impotency to punish a man who had tried to smuggle himself upon a jury for the sake of preventing a verdict without regard to the evidence.

This was bad, but worse remained behind. Yesterday, after an attempt that was begun on April 15, and that has been almost continuously prosecuted since April 23, to obtain a jury fit to try McLaughlin, all seemed to be in readiness, and the prosecuting counsel was about to open the case, when the Judge announced that he would have to suspend it again in order to investigate some information that had reached him about another juror who had succeeded in making his way into the box. The defense promptly objected to the investigation, which the Judge nevertheless insisted upon making. As it happened, the inquiry satisfied the Judge that the juror was fit, and the trial proceeded.

But how does the palladium of our liberties appear in such a case as this? We require that before any person shall be deprived of his life or liberty, every one of twelve men must be satisfied beyond what any one of the twelve may consider a reasonable doubt that the man is guilty of the offense with which he is charged. One dissentient can prevent a conviction. That is to say, if a guilty defendant can secure one ally in the jury box, he need not be afraid of the consequences of his crime. More than this, if an ally of such a defendant is detected in trying to smuggle himself into the jury box, or in having smuggled himself into the jury box, he has nothing to fear except being kept or put out of the jury. Nay, it seems that if he entered the jury box with the fixed determination not to find a verdict of guilty, no matter what the evidence might be, and carried out that determination, he would not be subject to any penalty, no matter to what concealments he had resorted in order to be chosen a juror, so long as it could not be shown that he had been hired to do so. Here, in one criminal trial, two cases have come to light, one of them after the jury had been completed and the trial was about to begin, in which there was reason to suspect that an unfit juror had made his way into the box. Suppose the facts had not come to light, as might easily have happened, and the jury had been "hung" by the act of one of its members, who became a member of it for that purpose. What could we say then of the jury system as an infallible instrument of justice? We should have to agree that there was some force in the contention of those who maintained that it was the palladium of the liberties of those who ought not to be at liberty.

THE NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Whatever may be the merits of the case of Medical Inspector Kershner of the navy, who has been put on trial by court-martial on a charge, first, of having given publicity to matters concerning the service, and then of having denied on oath before a court of inquiry that he had done so, it ought to direct attention to the unsatisfactory position of the Surgeons in the navy.

They are, or ought to be, men of education and professional standing, with the sensitiveness of their class, and yet if they consent to enter the Naval Service, they are put on a distinctly inferior footing to that of line officers of the corresponding grade. Their quarters and accommodations are inferior, their life is with the crew and petty officers, instead of with their equals in grade, and they are apt to be looked upon by line officers as holding an inferior place. This is humiliating, and no doubt the medical officers chafe under it. It makes it hard to get self-respecting and well-qualified medical men, who value the dignity of their profession, to serve in the navy.

The spirit engendered by this situation is well illustrated in this case. When Dr. Kershner was ordered to render assistance on a merchant vessel in the Barbados, very likely his refusal was as much due to the affront of receiving the order as to fear of bringing yellow fever on board his own vessel, and the Admiral's peremptory repetition of the Captain's order was not calculated to soothe his feelings. When he complained to the department at Washington, he was upheld in his refusal to obey an order to render service outside his sphere of duty, It was held that neither the Captain nor the Admiral had any right to subject him to such an order.

In some way the matter became public, and Dr. Kershner is charged with making private explanations, with the intent, as well as the result, of having them reach the public. Having denied this under oath, he is charged with committing perjury. The whole trouble has been produced by ill feeling and resentment on one side and the other, due primarily to the false position in which the medical officers are placed on board naval vessels. Whatever the result in this case, there is a wrong here that ought to be rectified.

THE COMING MAHATMA TRUST.

We are convinced that the real and deep significance of the action taken two or three days ago by the American Theosophical Association in Boston has not yet been perceived by the public, or, indeed, by a considerable number of the late Mme. Blavatsky's followers themselves. Before the Boston meeting was held, Mr. William Q. Judge was General Secretary of the American branch and Vice President of the General Theosophical Society. He had been attacked by Mrs. Annie Besant, (of the European section,) who has repeatedly asserted with much vigor and bitterness that the messages alleged by him to have been sent to him by the Mahatmas were really manufactured by himself. In her opposition to Mr. Judge, Mrs. Besant appears to have been supported by Col. Olcott, the President of the General Society, and by many influential members of the Indian, Australian, and European sections, and she has recently predicted with confidence that he would be forced out of the organization. But the American section, at the recent meeting in Boston, not only sustained Mr. Judge with every indication of confidence, but even went so far as to declare its entire independence of the General Society and the other sections, to take for its province the Western Hemisphere, and to make Mr. Judge its President for life, with power to appoint his successor in that office.

To those who have followed with care and intelligence the recent course of Mr. Judge and his adherents, this clearly foreshadows the creation of a Mahatma Trust. The raw material of the Theosophist industry is strictly limited in quantity, consisting, as it does, of the two aged Mahatmas, Koot Hoomi and Morya. After the death of Mme. Blavatsky the use of this raw material was distributed among the leading adepts representing the several branches of the parent society. But there is evidence—trustworthy, we think—that Mr. Judge obtained exclusive control of it some months before his matured plans were made known at the recent meeting in Boston, and that the hostile attitude of Mrs. Besant, Col. Olcott, and other foreign adepts has been due to their perception of this very important fact. Upon no other hypothesis can the wild and hysterical accusations of Mrs. Besant, her hurried journeys to Australia, India, and other parts of the world, and the very apparent discomfiture of Col. Olcott and other leading adepts in the East and in Europe, be satisfactorily explained. They have lost the Mahatmas, and have been diligently striving to find and reclaim them, but Mr. Judge has the aged and priceless astral personages fast in his grip.

We said a few days ago that they were in the quiet recesses of Philadelphia. They were in that city a few months ago, but we do not undertake to say that the City of Brotherly Love holds them at the present time. In all probability Mr. Judge has stowed them away in some other place. Mrs. Besant and her allies were informed of their departure from their old lair in "the recesses of the Himalayas," and of their subsequent settlement on an oasis in the Desert of Gobi. After they had shaken the dust of that desert from their venerable feet we spoke of their arrival in Philadelphia—where for a time they disguised themselves by assuming human forms and by taking prosaic human names—and if Mrs. Besant had permitted herself to be enlightened and warned by the information thus published she might have found them there, although we do not think she could have induced them to desert Mr. Judge. At all events, it is too late now to plead with them, for the bold course taken by Mr. Judge at the Boston meeting and the establishment of his supremacy there prove that he now controls absolutely all the raw material of the Theosophist industry.

Herein lies the foundation of the coming Mahatma Trust. The European, Indian, and Australian sections can do no business without the assistance and services of the two Mahatmas, nor can the General Society begin to pay interest on its fixed charges while Judge shall monopolize the favor and the labors of Koot Hoomi and Morya. The result will be, it seems to us, that both the General Society and the foreign subsidiary organizations will be constrained to sue humbly for admission to the powerful American society over which Judge presides. It was a stroke of genius without precedent in the history of Trusts—this capture of the entire supply of raw material—for it makes competition impossible. Those who have lost the Mahatmas must surrender to those who hold them, and Judge can make terms to suit himself. He can exclude Mrs. Besant and Col. Olcott and all other managers of the old concerns if he is disposed to "get even" with them. It is a great victory for the persevering gentleman whom the late Mme. Blavatsky, as we learn from the reports of the Boston meeting, was wont to call, with manifestations of affection and esteem, her "alter ego" and her "Irish crocodile."

We shall observe with deep interest the effect upon the world at large of the new combination which the constructive genius of Mr. Judge will bring into existence.

An appeal to Gov. Morton was made a day or two ago by representatives of the King's Daughters for the pardon of Charles Giblin, now in the hospital of Sing Sing Prison under a life sentence for homicide. Giblin is said to be dying of consumption, the same scourge having sent his faithful wife to her grave a few weeks ago, leaving two small children dependent upon charity. Each succeeding review of the circumstances of this celebrated case has strengthened the belief that the murder of which Giblin was convicted was an unintentional homicide, committed in self-defense. Judge Barrett, who presided at Giblin's trial, has written to the Governor that under existing conditions a pardon of the condemned man would be justifiable. Other distinguished citizens of New-York have joined in recommending this as a fit case for Executive clemency. There is no danger here of turning a criminal loose to the detriment of the community. The aim is simply to place in the hands of a dying man a certificate that shall enable him to leave his innocent children at least the meagre heritage of a free man's name. It is to be hoped that the pardon will be granted.

When a citizen is arrested for perjury in having given testimony unfavorable to the Manhattan Railroad Company in a large number of suits for damages against that corporation, the case seems to be eminently one which calls for a suspension of public opinion.

It is disquieting to learn, from an observer so competent and experienced as Judge McAdam, that, under a law just passed, the magistrates and clergymen of this State will all be in danger of fines and other legal penalties for violations of the Penal Code unless women, when questioned about their ages, tell the exact truth. There is a deep-seated suspicion, almost universally held, that feminine conscience and arithmetic break down entirely in the presence of problems involving the lapse of years. There is good reason to fear, therefore, that after the new Age of Consent law has been in force for a few months, the members of these two most respected classes in the community will all have been convicted and punished, once and perhaps oftener, for doing that which the statutes forbid—in other words, will have become misdemeanants, if not criminals. If this is not a disquieting prospect, what is?

France, or, to be more accurate, certain Frenchmen, are hastening to make derisive remarks about the ineffectiveness of England's supposed friendship for Japan, and to crow loudly over the submission shown by China's conqueror to influence brought to bear upon her by Russia, Germany, and France. Considering the uncertainty that still wraps recent diplomatic events in the East, it would be quite as well to refrain for the present from this sort of nonsense. Anybody who imagines that Japan has tamely given up the fruits of her marvelous victory, or that England has abandoned the interests of her merchants doing business in the Orient, is possessed of a childish credulity altogether beyond comprehension.

Father Phelan's strangely ill-advised attack upon the Christian Endeavor Society has prompted the Missouri Branch of that organization to respond with a "Tu quoque," weakest and worst of all rejoinders, and to begin a crusade against the "imprisonment" of young girls in nunneries. The motive of this sudden outburst is so obviously nothing except anger that the public's reprehension, instead of continuing to fall entirely upon the priest for making vague and sweeping charges upon what in the nature of the case must be insufficient knowledge, will now be shared by those against whom he directed them and who have been unwise enough to imitate his hastiness of speech. It is a late day to expect people not directly interested, people in general, that is, to consider the interchange of epithets between Protestants and Catholics as an employment of time either profitable or dignified. The tendency of these times is to regard those points on which religions and the religious are at unity as of infinitely greater moment than the points upon which they differ, and to listen with provoking indifference, if not with ill-concealed contempt, to anybody who insists on making an outcry about things regarding which the wise majority of disputants have agreed to disagree very calmly indeed.

The Hard Part of It.

From Texas Siftings.

Proprietor—Did you let the lady know it was no trouble to show your wares?
New Clerk—Yes, Sir. I told her that selling them was where the rub came in.

THE EAST SIDE ART EXHIBITION

With wise foresight, the committee in charge of the East Side Free Art Exhibition confined its selection to pictures thoroughly comprehensible to the people who are to visit the show, and it has hung only such canvases that, in addition to technical excellence, have the added interest of incident or story. This action was most intelligent, and there is now displayed upon the walls of the auditorium of the Hebrew Institute, on the corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street, a collection of paintings that will surely have great attractions for the inhabitants of that part of the city, as, indeed, it would for any other quarter.

Many fine and well-known works, both by native and foreign artists, may be seen. Some the people may, perhaps, know through engravings, such as the famous "Prodigal Son," framed as a triptych, by Dubriffe; the "Dancing Lesson," by Tony Rosenthal, and "The Boy Christ," by Hoffman. It is refreshing to renew one's acquaintance with Mr. Gaugengigl's admirably-expressed and cleverly-painted little picture, "His Boy's Boy," with its exquisite touch of sentiment. An old man sits watching his grandson playing the violin. His expression is full of love, pride, and withal of sorrow. Few painters have found a better motif. Alexander Harrison is represented by a splendid, colorful bit of ocean, in dreamy tones, which has been lent by Stanford White. George De Forrest has a well-painted head, and from Frank Jones there is his delightful "After Dinner," the mother and child dainty both in conception and execution, and which was much admired at the Academy, at a recent exhibition.

Edward Simmons sends his fine and dignified "View of the Bay at St. Ives," with its quiet stretch of water and distant lighthouse, marvelously like the place, and true in the local color of the Cornish coast. There are piled up cumuli clouds, touched with the sun's last rays, golden and roseate and restful to look at. A sunny landscape is by Abbot Thayer, called "Autumn Afternoon," and a highly-finished, quaintly-costumed old chap, fallen asleep, is the figure in "The Broken Pipe," by Walter Gay. Daniel Huntington may be admired in his landscape, large and quite classical in subject, and by J. Wells Champney there are pastel copies of famous old paintings, together with an original composition of a Sunday school class, which is called "In His Name."

One of H. Siddons Mowbray's beautiful color schemes, full of fair women, lovely tones, and dexterous painting, is entitled "The Rose Festival." Mr. Mowbray juggles with the difficulties of technique, and his subjects are always graceful and decorative. There are several landscapes by George Inness, characteristic in their way, and one by A. H. Wyant, though it is to be feared both these lamented painters are a little too broad in treatment and profound in sentiment for the east-siders. Clara McChesney has an old seadog; Dolph has some cats, sure to prove popular; there is a shepherdess by Ridgeway Knight, and by James M. Hart a large, upright landscape, with cattle, that he calls "Summer Day." Hamilton Hamilton is here with his "Close of the Tollsome Day," and a familiar Venetian water color is by Hopkinson Smith.

The foreign painters are from many countries, the French, of course, predominating. Gérôme is ably represented by "The Duet," an Armenian playing a musical instrument, while a crow sits looking at him. His "Shepherd" is very fine in many ways, and is sure to find admirers. The "Head of a Girl," by Ludwig Knaus, is finished in great detail, as is the "Mother," by Meyer von Bremen. The latter is painted under effect of candle light, and has the touch of nature, so appealing. One of the gems of the collection is "The Madonna," by the Swede Edelfeldt, recently seen at other loan exhibitions in this city, beautiful in every way, and painted with charming simplicity. In a landscape way, there is nothing finer than a small, upright moonlight scene, by Larolle. "The Haystacks," by Monet, makes a striking note of color the canvas being the only thing of the impression school here. Two heads, by Gabriel Max, are "Madonna" and "Ophelia"; Grutzner has some of his mildly-hilarious monks, drinking or at other pleasurable occupations, but always with pleasant smile. There is a small Isabey, "Casting the Nets," and by A. Grisson, the well-known picture, with many figures, "Departure of the Bride," will furnish topics for much talk among the visitors.

"The Capture of a Dutch Fleet by French Hussars" is by Charles Delort, and loaned by S. P. Avery. It is a large, interesting canvas, full of incident, the brilliant uniforms of the soldiers against shore and boats proving most effective. Harmon's dainty composition, "Washing the Cupids," is tender in color and quaint in idea, and the two pictures by George H. Boughton, a fisherman and a pair of lovers, will come in for full share of admiration. There is an important Detaille of many soldiers, one of his characteristic war scenes; an excellent "Royal Bengal Tiger," by A. Heisse; a "Bear," by Nettleship, and many other good things.

The room in which these paintings are shown contains, besides, several pieces of sculpture that will be much enjoyed, a figure of Napoleon on horseback, some portrait busts, and other designs. Altogether, there is much variety, and visitors will be amply repaid. This exhibition cannot fail to be of much benefit as an educator, and will be a bright memory to many of the people of the east side, whose lines do not always lie in pleasant places. Too much cannot be said for the owners of these works, to whose liberality and public spirit is due the possibility of this show.

No catalogues have been published, the committee not feeling justified in going to that expense, but large, clearly-written placards are on each picture. An instant revision of some of these is in order; names of the painters are left out, or misspelled, the English is fearfully and wonderfully composed in some cases, and in general they need careful changing. The pictures may be seen for the next thirty days, from 1 A. M. to 10 P. M.

No Such Precedent Established.

From The Washington Star.

Parents or prospective parents who read with great jubilation the paragraph announcing that President Cleveland had given the sum of $500 to the happy father and mother of girl triplets—the sum to be applied to the education of the girls, should they survive the afflictions of infancy and childhood—will be shocked when it becomes known to them that their exultation was premature; that President Cleveland denies most emphatically the liberality with which he has been credited. Of course, it would have been entirely proper for the President to have given such material encouragement to a people whose birth rate is already on the decline, but when one contemplates the territorial vastness of the United States and gives heed to the number of ambitious people who dwell therein, he will be compelled to admit that the President did well to refrain from establishing a precedent that might easily wreck the combined fortunes of the Goulds and Vanderbilts. It is to be hoped that the President's denial will reach all the aspiring persons who may have read the original and misleading statement.

Triumphs of American Diplomacy.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Spain has apologized for the Allianca incident and the British war ships have left Corinto. These results, obtained by the American State Department, are a sufficient answer to the ravings of those who would have the United States go to war with Great Britain and Spain without any attempt to reach a peaceful settlement of difficulties.

RUSSIA AND CHINA AGREE

Manchuria Territory Placed Under Czar's Control, Not Ceded.

TREATY RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED

American Asiatic Squadron at Che-Foo — Washington Skepticism About Japan's Concession to the Powers.

LONDON, May 8.—The United Press correspondent in St Petersburg says he learns from a high source that Russia has a separate understanding with China.

This understanding does not cede Manchurian territory wholly to Russia, but places it under Russian control to the extent of allowing Russia, when so disposed, to prolong the Siberian Railroad from Nertschinsk, through the valleys of the Nonni and Sungari, in the Kirin Province, to Broughton Bay, in the Sea of Japan.

China has agreed also to let Russia build a branch railroad from Kirin City to Niu-Chwang.

The Morning Post is informed from Shanghai that ratifications of the peace treaty between China and Japan were exchanged at Chee-Foo to-day.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says:

"At China's urgent request to-day, Japan agreed to prolong the armistice five days, owing to the delay in the exchange of ratifications. Later the difficulty was adjusted, and China notified Japan that she was ready for an immediate exchange of ratifications.

PARIS, May 8.—Le Figaro says: "The United States did not join Great Britain when the protesters intervened in the matter of the Chino-Japanese treaty of peace because of that country's traditional policy of non-interference.

"The United States wished that Japan should not be deprived of her advantages, and would not have objected if Japan had seized the Gulf of Pe Chi Li and the Pekin road, but they would not have sent a war ship to support her. The inflexible attitude of the United States has cleared the horizon."

Le Matin says: "Great Britain no longer lays down the law outside of Europe."

Le Temps has this dispatch from its correspondent in St. Petersburg:

"The question of Japan's equivalent for the Liao-Tung territory, which she gave up, is the subject of active negotiations among the powers. There is every reason to hope that it will be settled soon."

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Admiral Carpenter has nearly all the vessels of his Asiatic squadron turned toward the scene of treaty ratifications to-day, in addition to the five vessels which were moving in that direction yesterday morning. The Concord sailed from Amoy last night for Che-Foo, where she will arrive with the Yorktown, which left Shanghai for the same destination on Monday.

While it is improbable that the United States squadron will find much, if anything, to do around the Gulf of Pe Chi Li just now, the Admiral deems it wise to be prepared for emergencies, and of the eight vessels under his command he will have seven at the central point of the world's interest by the end of the present week.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—All advices received here continue to throw doubt upon the statements made by European newspapers as to Japan having backed down at the last moment and modified the provisions of the treaty entered into with China.

The conflict of statements is absolutely irreconcilable. Unofficial advices, regarded as entirely trustworthy, give the definite terms of peace agreed upon by the plenopentiaries on the part of China and Japan at Shimonoseki a month ago. They are as heretofore published.

The permanent occupation of Manchuria, upon which Japan at first insisted, was abandoned before the treaty was signed, and Japan also consented to a reduction in the amount of the war indemnity.

It is still asserted that Japan has not relinquished her right to occupy a certain part of China's territory, notwithstanding the aggressive attitude of Russia and the allied powers.

As stated in the United Press dispatches several days ago, Japan has agreed to make certain concessions regarding her control o. the Liou-Tung Peninsula, but that she has agreed to renounce all control over this territory is disbelieved, notwithstanding the dispatches from Europe and the far East.

There is said to be a probability that Count Ito may resign as the head of the Emperor's Cabinet, as a result of the moderate concessions heretofore reported. An absolute backdown on the part of Japan would endanger the domestic security of the empire.

Lessons of Chinese-Japanese War.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Herbert is engaged in the preparation of an exhaustive review of the Japanese-Chinese war from a naval standpoint. It is understood that Mr. Herbert will point out the lessons to be learned from the various conflicts at sea.

BANFFY'S CABINET MAY RESIGN

Excitement at the Emperor's Indorsement of Count Kalnoky.

BUDA-PESTH, May 8.—There is a great deal of excitement in political circles here over the publication of Emperor Francis Josef's letter, expressing confidence in Count Kolnoky.

It is reasserted that the Banffy Cabinet will resign.

The instant that the presence of the Papal Nuncio in Hungary was made the pretext of a political demonstration by the Clericals, Baron Banffy gave new evidence of his resolution to achieve the task left to him by Dr. Wekerle, his predecessor as Premier, and there may be no other alternative, if he should resign, than the reinstatement of Wekerle.

Baron Banffy is a native of Klausenburg. He is fifty-two years of age, a graduate of the Universities of Leipsic and Berlin, a former officer of the Transylvania Administration and has been, since 1875, an inflexible Liberal. He became a provincial prefect, a Royal Commissioner, a prominent advocate of State direction and centralization when Koloman Tisza initiated an inquiry into the question of administrative reform, a member of the Upper House, a Peer for life, a President of the Reichstag, and Dr. Wekerle's worthy successor as Prime Minister. He is a clear-headed, energetic, and determined politician, and has his party's unlimited confidence.

The two outstanding measures of the Liberal programme which caused the Nuncio's bitter opposition, Baron Banffy's public expression of the idea that the Austrian Government was not in sympathy with the Nuncio, Count Kalnoky's public disclaimer, and the resulting discord of the present time, were—it is interesting to note in this advanced age—exception of the Jewish religion and establishment of liberty of worship. On these questions, the Liberal candidate at Neutra in a by-election last month, defeated his Clerical opponent by a majority of 76 votes on about 1,800.

Francis Joseph Greeted at Pola.

POLA, May 8.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived here this morning to witness the launching of the new war ship Monarch, and was enthusiastically received. He reviewed the troops of the garrison.

ROSEBERY PRAISES HARCOURT.

The House of Lords, Abiding Obstacle in the Way of Progress.

LONDON, May 8.—The National Liberal Club held its annual political reception this evening. Lord Rosebery made the most noteworthy speech. He referred briefly to the "untiring and brilliant Government leader (Harcourt) in the House of Commons," and then turned his attention to the persistent rumors of Cabinet crises.

The daily reports that this or that Minister would resign, he said, had grown wearisome. The Ministers would never for a moment think of striking their flag as long as they should have the confidence of the party. They would continue to uphold the flag, but they must express their regret at the tendency of the party to discontent and criticism of the leaders, [cries of "No!"] because certain items of the party programme were not carried out. It was well to remember that these failures caused the leaders as much disappointment as their followers.

Finally, Lord Rosebery reminded his hearers that the abiding obstacle in the way of Liberal progress was the House of Lords.

During his speech an ejaculation from the audience caused Lord Rosebery to lose the thread of his argument, and he was obliged to consult with his friends before he could proceed.

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke in another room regarding the Cabinet's unity and programme. His remarks were similar to Lord Rosebery's.

CRUISER CASTINE'S MISSION.

The Vessel May Be on the East Coast of Africa Several Months.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The cruiser Castine, reported by cable her arrival at Mozambique to-day, thirteen days out from Zanzibar, which, however, is less than three days' steaming time away. It is presumed by officials who are interested in the Castine's movements that she may have been on a secret mission for at least ten days since she left Zanzibar, and that she may have taken occasion to circumnavigate Madagascar in that time.

When the Castine sailed from the United States early in February, her mission was said to be to see that justice was done at Mozambique to Consul Hollis, acquitted of murdering a Kaffir who had invaded his house at midnight, last Fall. This matter was settled before the Castine reached European waters. Then the Waller incident arose, and the ship was ordered to go to Madagascar.

Waller, in the meantime, was deported to France before the Castine reached Zanzibar, so the possibility of complications in that direction was avoided. It is thought that the Castine will continue to cruise near the east coast of Africa for several months, and, although attached to the South American station, with headquarters at Buenos Ayres, will receive her orders for the present directly from the Navy Department.

DEFEATS OF CUBAN INSURGENTS

Castillo at Jicotea and Matagas Near Nieves Met by Troops.

From the Staff Correspondent of the United Press

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 8.—Col. Salamanca reports from Puerto Principe that he encountered a band of insurgents under Castillo at Jicotea, in the western part of the province, and put them to flight. They were hastening toward Colon, when he gave up the pursuit.

Spanish troops and a few civil guards came upon a party of insurgents on a farm near Nieves. After a hot fight the insurgents were dispersed and their arms and provisions were captured.

One insurgent was killed and several wounded. The troops pursued the fleeing insurgents about eight miles. Although little could be learned regarding the band, it was supposed to be under the command of the bandit Matagas.

A band of insurgents has been attacked by the Government troops six miles from this place. The railway trestles on the Songo branch have been cut and traffic is stopped. J. FRANK CLARK.

BISMARCK RECEIVES SAXONS.

Tempted to Exclaim that Political Parties Should Perish.

BERLIN, May 8.—In receiving delegates from the Saxon cities to-day Prince Bismarck remarked that he was receiving unique honors. He could remember clearly the time when it was not customary to treat an ex-Minister thus, especially if he happened to be a Prussian. Fortunately, the former antagonism of the German States had been conquered.

Only the party leaders, he said, continued to foment inter-State discord. They hypnotized many persons with stereotyped declarations which they themselves had long ago ceased to believe. He was often tempted sorely to exclaim: "Perish all political parties." But he would refrain from uttering such a sentiment publicly.

The spokesman for the delegation had expressed the wish that the old Chancellor might live a century. Bismarck said that perhaps he could, but whether he would or not was another question. When physical pain became very severe, the value of life was very doubtful.

INFANTA ISABELLA INCIDENT.

Florida's Stubborn Detention of the Vessel May Cause Annoyance.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The action of the Florida State Health authorities in refusing to release the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabella, which they detained for violation of the Quarantine laws at Mullet Key, is likely to cause considerable embarrassment to the United States Government, if not to the State of Florida.

Secretary Carlisle's telegram to the State Health officer, directing him to release the cruiser, was sent after consultation with the State Department, which held that the detention was contrary to treaty stipulation.

This Government has protested many times against the action of foreign Governments in quarantining United States naval vessels. If the Infanta Isabella is not released promptly, it is likely that some vigorous measures will be taken by the Federal Government to prevent a repetition of the incident.

ARMENIA CRIMES EXAGGERATED

Evidence of Commission of Inquiry and Ashmead Bartlett's Idea.

LONDON, May 8.—The Times's correspondent at Erzinghian writes under date of April 28 that the evidence taken by the Commission of Inquiry shows the number of victims of the massacres was greatly exaggerated.

He adds that the report will tend to fix the blame upon Tahsin Pasha, Governor of the Bitlis district.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., has communicated to the newspapers a letter sent by him to Mr. Gladstone, protesting in the name of common honesty and true humanity against Mr. Gladstone's condemning the Sultan and Turkish Army unheard.

He reiterates his doubts that any deliberate atrocities were committed in Armenia by the troops, and asserts that there is not the slightest evidence that the Sultan was answerable in any way whatever for what happened.

ITALIAN MINISTRY'S REPORT.

Official Reasons for the Dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, May 8.—The royal decree dissolving Parliament, fixing May 26 as the day for the election of new members of the Chamber of Deputies and appointing June 10 as the opening day of the new Chamber, is published in The Official Gazette to-day.

Accompanying the decree is a report of the Ministry, giving as motives for the dissolution of the Chamber the agitation pervading the present body and the new law revising the electoral lists.

The Government, the Ministers say, awaits with calm confidence the judgment of the country. The report does not allude to the Government's future Parliamentary programme, which is to be declared from the throne when the new Chamber convenes.

PROPOSED TARIFF OF BARBADOS

Items of Increased Import Duties Debated in the Colony.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The State Department to-day received from George T. Tate, United States Consul at Barbados, West Indies, the text of the proposed new tariff law of that colony. It provides increases in import duties as follows:

Bread, pilot and navy crackers, 6 cents per 100 pounds; cheese, 90 cents per 100 pounds; corn and grain, unground, 3 cents per 100 pounds. Flour, wheat, or rye, 25 cents per barrel, (196 pounds.)

Lard, 50 cents per 100 pounds
Meat, salted or cured, 30 cents per 100 pounds.
Oil, kerosene, 3 cents per gallon.
Pitch and pine lumber, 30 cents per 1,000 feet, and staves, 72 cents per 1,200 pieces.

ANTI-SOCIALISM IN REICHSTAG.

Hohenlohe Defends the Government Bill Against Amendments.

BERLIN, May 8.—Chancellor Hohenlohe, in the course of his speech on the Anti-Socialist bill in the Reichstag, said that the committee had added new points to the bill which the Government would reject. He hoped that the House would accept Herr von Levetzow's motion to restore the bill to its original form.

Gen. Broussart von Schellendorf, Minister of War, repeated Herr Auer's assertion that the task of the army was to seek street fights or conflicts with rebellious mobs.

Dr. Bosse, Prussian Minister of the Interior, has ordered a rigid inquiry in regard to the signing of a protest by all the professors and students of the Breslau University, the Government having forbidden petitions against the Anti-Revolution bill.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S DIVERSION.

He Makes a Scene in the House of Commons and Is Ejected.

LONDON, May 8.—Mr. Knox's bill to repeal Mr. Balfour's Coercion act passed its second reading in the House of Commons to-day by a vote of 222 to 208.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had just concluded his speech on the question, when O'Donovan Rossa, who had occupied a seat in the Strangers' Gallery, rose, and in a loud voice, said:

"An assassin's blow has been dealt to me in this house and a stain put upon my name."

A number of officials seized Rossa and ejected him from the chamber.

In the gallery he had produced from his pocket a document purporting to be a letter written by Mr. Labouchère warning somebody against Rossa.

PARISIAN PRAISE OF AMERICA.

Le Figaro's Description of Ambassador Eustis Generally Approved.

PARIS, May 8.—Le Figaro's eulogy of American diplomacy, President Cleveland, and Ambassador Eustis, is the topic of conversation in American circles of Paris to-day.

Le Figaro's definition of Mr. Eustis's recent speech in London as "a manual for American diplomacy," is regarded as especially fitting. The laudatory remarks of the paper upon Mr. Eustis's firmness, independence, infallible good sense and judgment are enthusiastically indorsed by Americans in Paris, irrespective of party.

POSTAGE STAMP COUNTERFEITS.

Mendal Howard's Arrest Regarded as Important by the Police.

LONDON, May 8.—Mendal Howard, arrested a few days ago as a counterfeiter, is said to be a German, though his passport caused the impression that he was an American.

He lived for seven years in the United States. For three years he was in Ohio. The police regard his arrest as an important one, in view of the postage stamp frauds in the United States. Howard has been remanded without bail until May 14, pending the arrival of witnesses from the Continent.

TRANQUILLITY IN NICARAGUA.

British Salute Regarded as a Sign of Restored Friendship.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Managua telegraphs to the Nicaraguan Legation that there was no rioting in any part of the republic during the British occupation of Corinto. There is no indication of revolution.

The salute by the war ships on their departure to the Nicaraguan flag was gratifying to the Nicaraguan people, and is regarded by them as a sign of restored friendship between the two countries.

Russia's School Budget Increased.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—It is stated that the educational budget has been increased 3,000,000 rubles, the increase to be applied to the support of the elementary schools.

Russia's ordinary expenditure for public instruction varied from 21,954,000 rubles in 1889, to 22,410,000 rubles in 1893.

Drawing Room in Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, May 8.—The Queen's drawing room, held in Buckingham Palace to-day, was well attended. The Prince of Wales was cheered at his entrance. The Queen of the Netherlands and her mother stood where they could see Queen Victoria, but did not attend the ceremony.

Cholera in Japanese Transports.

LONDON, May 8.—The Times's correspondent in Kobe says that cholera is epidemic on the Japanese transports at Talien-Wan. More than half the vessels of the original Pe-Chi-Li expedition are infected.

Joebs and Krebs, Anarchists, in Jail.

BERLIN, May 8.—The two notorious Anarchists, Joebs and Krebs, were arrested here to-night. The police say they were planning a dynamite outrage. The Socialists and Radicals think the arrests were arranged to cause a reaction in favor of the Anti-Socialist bill.

Porto Rico Export Duty Reduced.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The State Department has received an official copy of the Spanish decree, dated Madrid, April 20, by which "the export duty now imposed upon sugars of all classes and upon classified boneys of the Island of Porto Rico is reduced 25 per cent."

Waller's Stepson Sails for New-York.

PARIS, May 8.—Paul Bray, stepson of ex-Consul John L. Waller, who was expelled from Madagascar, will embark at Boulogne for New-York to-morrow on board the steamer Veendam.

Petroleum Freight Rate in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—An increase in the railway tariff on petroleum from transcaucasian points from 9 to 14 kopecks will go into effect May 29.

British Battel Ship Renown Launched.

LONDON, May 8.—The battle ship Renown was launched at Pembroke to-day. She is a 12,000-ton vessel provided for in the naval programme of 1892-93.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY'S MEETING

Good Financial Reports—Addresses by Missionaries.

The seventieth annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held yesterday in Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Ex-Judge William Strong presided.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. N. Conklin of Rochester, N. Y., who was chosen Recording Secretary pro tem., in the absence of the Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders.

The Rev. W. W. Rand read a general review of the work of the society during the last year, and Louis Tag, Assistant Treasurer, read the Treasurer's report, which shows that the expenditures of the Benevolent Department for the last year were $107,879.70, and the receipts, $200,964.40, leaving a balance of $10,834.70. The business department expended $950,697.20, and received $965,727.80, leaving a balance on hand of $15,030.60.

The Rev. George L. Shearer, Financial Secretary, read an interesting report on the business interests of the society, making special reference to the construction of the society's new building at Nassau and Spruce streets. The building covers 10,000 square feet of ground, contains 6,000,000 pound of iron and steel, is twenty stories high, and will contain 724 offices and six stores.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Rice, Missionary Secretary, presented the report on the various branches of missionary work. The Rev. George W. Knox, a misisonary of the Presbyterian Board in Japan, spoke on the Christian progress in that country. The Rev. A. W. Hubbard, missionary of the American Board, at Sivas, Turkey, spoke on the progress of the missions in his field, and the help afforded by the publications in Turkish and other languages provided by the American Tract Society.

Higher Prices for Shoes.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8.—A number of the largest manufacturers of shoes in the city decided to-day to make increases in the prices of shoes of all grades, from 10 to 25 cents a pair, according to grade.

A BLOW AT CONSOLIDATION

The Greater New-York Bill Laid on the Senate Table.

SAID TO BE THE RESULT OF A "DEAL"

Fate of the Police Reorganization Bill Probably Involved in the Action on Consolidation.

ALBANY, May 8.—Developments have come to the surface to-day which lead to open charges that there has been a "deal" which will result in killing the New-York Police Reorganization bill and possibly the Greater New-York bill. Senator Bradley, who had promised Lieut. Gov. Saxton on Monday that he would vote for the Reorganization bill, asked to be relieved from that promise. He also said that he would vote for no police reorganization.

Every Democratic Senator voted with Mr. Bradley against the Greater New-York bill this morning. Senators Coggeshall and Reynolds, Republicans, who have been opposing the Reorganization bill, voted with the Tammany men against the Greater New-York bill. They say that they will not support the Reorganization bill if it comes up to-morrow.

If they and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Bradley maintain their positions, the Reorganization bill cannot be passed. The Greater New-York bill cannot be passed unless some Senator changes his front.

The incident which attracts most attention, and incidentally causes the most profanity, is the change of heart of Senator Bradley. He has "flopped" completely. During the entire session, or at least since it was known that some Republicans would bolt the causus on the police bills, Senator Bradley has been counted on by those who are pushing the reorganization measure. He has declared to his closest friends that when the bill came to a vote he would be found supporting it. As a member of the Lexow committee he could not do otherwise, he has said, than support a measure designed to give relief to New-York from the evils he had helped to uncover in the Police Department.

Recently he has been leading the opposition against the Greater New-York bill, and in his efforts to secure a referendum clause has threatened to go against the police measure. In spite of this, the Governor and Lieutant Governor and those who seem at any rate to be with them, have expected that he would come to their rescue.

Within four days Mr. Bradley has been talking with some Democrats in Brooklyn. St. Clair McKelway, according to a story which is public property to-night, had a long talk with Mr. Bradley, and told him that if he voted for the Reorganization bill he might consider his political career ended. The Reorganization bill, Mr. Bradley was told, was a party measure. Mr. Bradley was also informed that the Lexow Reorganization bill would result in tearing down the Democratic organization in New-York and building up the Republican, and Mr. Bradley listened to this form of persuasion.

Some friends of the Greater New-York bill profess to believe that some who voted with the enemies of the bill to-day, will change to-morrow. There has been strong effort to-day to make it appear that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt favors the passage of the Police bill. In spite of this, some have their doubts, and believe that Mr. Platt is willing to sacrifice the Greater New-York bill rather than have Police Commissioners appointed by Mayor Strong reorganize the department.

A hard blow was given the Greater New-York bill in the Senate. It did not absolutely kill it, but if the force which drove the blow remains as great as it was this morning, then the Greater Cities bill is dead.

Mr. Owens, Mr. Coggeshall, Mr. Wolfert, and Mr. Reynolds, four Republicans, voted to-day with the Democrats against the Greater Cities bill. Of course, Senator Bradley did so. It is he who has been making the fight against it. The reasons given by the Brooklyn men for their failure to support it are that Brooklyn people do not want consolidation. Senator Coggeshall gives no explanation of his action, and when Senators O'Connor, Lexow, and others who favor the Greater Cities bill, attempted to learn the reason, the Oneida Senator simply said that he had never declared himself in favor of it.

Senator Lexow called up the bill at about noon. It was on the calendar for the day, on its third reading. Senator Bradley asked that it be laid over until to-morrow. Mr. Lexow replied that he did not propose to be a party to any further delay unless some good reason were given for it. There had been charges in newspapers of "a deal," and so far as he was concerned, he wanted immediate action.

Mr. Bradley simply said that he proposed to make a long speech on the bill when it came up, and he was not ready to-day. As an act of courtesy, he asked that it be laid over one day.

It is likely that Mr. Lexow would have yielded to this request had not Senator Cantor taken a hand in the discussion. "Speaking of 'deals,'" said Senator Cantor, "if the Senator is so sensitive on the subject, why does he not call up his police reorganization bill. Is he trying to make a 'deal' on the two bills? The reorganization bill is long past due, and there is talk of 'deals' and delays in the newspapers and elsewhere."

Senator Lexow was not in a frame of mind to receive remarks of this nature amicably, and, jumping to his feet, he brushed aside all hope of courtesy on Senator Bradley's part, by the declaration that now he would insist on immediate consideration.

Senator Cantor evidently knew the feeling of Senators on the subject, for he smiled and said, "All right. If the Senator wants to jeopardize his bill now, I move to lay it on the table."

Then Senator Lexow was up again like a flash and moved a call of the House. This was ordered. A roll call showed that Senators Stevens and Reynolds of Brooklyn and Lamy were absent. The Sergeant at Arms went out on a hunt for them, under the order for the call. It was more than an hour before the three had been found and escorted to the bar of the Senate. They were duly excused for their absence and then the roll call proceeded. On the motion to lay the bill on the table these Senators voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Ahearn, Bradley, Cantor, Coffey, Coggeshall, Collins, Guy, McMahon, O'Donnell, O'Sullivan, Owens, Parker, Reynolds, Rice, Sullivan, Wolf, Wolfert—17.

Those who voted in the negative were: Childs, Donaldson, Higgins, Kilburn, Lexow, Mullin, O'Connor, Parsons, Persons, Pound, Raines, Robertson, Smelzer, Stapleton—14. Senator Lamy did not vote.

So the bill was tabled. Immediately Chairman Lauterbach of New-York came inside the railing and had a whispered conference with Mr. Lexow, while Mr. Cleveland, the Brooklyn leader of the anti-consolidation forces, had a conference with Senator Bradley.

When Senator Coggeshall's name was called on the motion to table, he at first refused to vote. On a second call he asked if he might explain his vote. The Lieutenant Governor said the rules did not permit it on a motion to table. Senator Coggeshall replied that if he could be allowed to explain his vote, he would vote in the negative with his fellow Republicans, but if not, he would be forced to vote in the affirmative. This little plea of not knowing or understanding the rules coming from the Oneida man, whose term of service is longer than that of any other Senator, caused a smile around the chamber.

It is the intention of Senator Lexow to call the bill up again. It is said by the Brooklyn men that the only possible terms under which they will support it is the insertion of an amendment containing a referendum clause.

Senator Bradley is said to have receded from this to-day, and now will not support any reorganization bill. His position is said to be squarely in line with the Tammany Senators. He is said to have been driven to this by pressure brought to bear on him in Brooklyn. The story is that, unless he stands against reorganization, and against the Greater Cities' bill, his political career will be ended at the close of the session.

After the vote to-day there were open declarations in the lobby that the "deal" had been made between the Tammany Senators and Senator Bradley.

If they hold to this position the referendum must be considered or the bill cannot pass the Senate. If a referendum is conceded, then Senator Bradley, according to his own terms of compromise, will be in a position to support the Lexow Police Reorganization bill.

The Greater Cities bill was also in the Assembly this morning. The Halpin bill was reported from the Cities Committee. Mr. Hennessy moved to recommit it for a hearing. Mr. Halpin opposed such action. The bill, he said, had been introduced early in the session, and plenty of time had passed for all necessary hearings.

Mr. Wray wished it known that, while he was in favor of consolidation, he could not favor the bill as it stood. It did not meet the wishes of the people of Brooklyn. The bill had been sent from the committee without due notice.

Both Mr. Friday and Mr. Hennessy opposed the report, and advocated the recommitment. They said that, without the referendum clause, which would give Brooklyn an opportunity to tell what kind of a charter would be accepted, they would oppose the bill. If, however, it was amended fairly, they would favor it.

The whole Kings County delegation opposed the bill in its present shape, Mr. Wray said.

If that was the case, said Mr. Bell, it would be but fair to recommit the bill. New-York wanted to be joined to Brooklyn, but wanted the uniting to come with all the love and affection possible.

Mr. Halpin thought a time for the committee to report should be set by the House.

If Mr. Halpin would accept the proposed referendum clause in the bill, Mr. Hennessy said, he would agree to have the report come in Friday. If he would not, the Kings County delegation would fight the bill.

On motion of Mr. Ainsworth the bill was recommitted to the Cities Committee with instructions to report Friday morning. The bill, Mr. Ainsworth said, was too important to be smothered in committee.

Senators Lexow and O'Connor had a talk over the long-distance telephone with ex-Senator Platt in New-York. They are said to have asked him to come to this city. Just what he was wanted for is a matter of speculation.

LOYAL LEGION'S ANNUAL MEETING

The Only Contest at the Election Over the Office of Recorder—Andrew's Investigation Not Finished.

The New-York Commandery of the Loyal Legion held its annual meeting for the election of officers last night at Delmonico's, and the members sat down to the last dinner of the season. It had been expected there would be a report from the committee that is investigating the charges against ex-Commissioner William S. Andrews. Recorder Odell stated that the labors of the committee were not nearly ended, and that it would be at least another month on the investigation.

There was a large attendance. After the dinner the members listened to an interesting paper from Major Gen. G. M. Dodge on "The Battle of Atlanta."

In the election there was only one contest—of Recorder. The candidates were the present incumbent, Major Odell, and the Treasurer, A. Noel Blakeman. Mr. Blakeman was elected by a vote of 175 to 120. The name of Major Gen. John Newton, who died last week, was on the list for member of the council, but Egbert L. Viele was substituted and elected. The election resulted as follows:

Commander—Brevet Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, late U. S. A.; Senior Vice Commander—Major J. Langdon Ward, U. S. V.; Junior Vice Commander—Medical Director Edward S. Bogert, U. S. N.; Recorder—Acting Assistant Paymaster A. Noel Blakeman, late U. S. N.; Registrar—Capt. Luis F. Emilio, U. S. V.; Treasurer—Acting Volunteer Lieut. Henry A. Glassford, late U. S. N.; Chancellor—Brevet Major L. Curtis Brackett, U. S. V.; Chaplain—Post Chaplain Michael J. Cramer, late U. S. A.

The Council—Lieut. Col. Charles C. Suydam, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Egbert L. Viele, U. S. V., (First Lieutenant, U. S. A.;) Brevet Brig. Gen. Nicholas W. Day, U. S. V.; Brevet Brig. Gen. J. Fred Pierson, U. S. V.; Major Frank H. Phipps, U. S. A.

MARRIAGE OVER THE TEA CUPS

JAPANESE CEREMONY SHOWN IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH BETHEL.

The Bride Has a Rather Insignificant Part—Her Maids Are Kept Busy Bowing to the Floor.

"What kind of a show was it?" asked in an elderly superior small boy tone the older small boy, who didn't go.

"A lady fell down stairs," replied, with a jubilant air, the younger small boy, who did go.

That, however, was not a feature of the "show." There was a delicate odor of Japanese incense around the Bethel, one of the missions of Plymouth Church, at 15 Hicks Street, last evening. A Japanese wedding was in progress—not a real Japanese wedding, but an American imitation, with cambric Japanese gowns of brilliant colors, Japanese tea, incense, and the Japanese disregard for American haste, all by a number of young men and women of Plymouth Church.

It was an educational entertainment, the Rev. Edward C. Sedgwick, one of the assistant ministers at Plymouth Church, told the children and their friends, who completely filled the hall where services are usually held. The great American institution of divorce has not been accepted in Japan with the appreciation that has met the introduction of other American customs, Mr. Sedgwick said:

"The Japanese young women are treated quite differently from the young women of America," he said. "They are not allowed to meet the men outside of their own family circles, except, perhaps, on special occasions, their uncles and cousins. The young people of this country enjoy the beautiful moonlight evenings, er—they—er—can go to entertainments, and become acquainted with others. In Japan the young people are betrothed when very young, often at birth, and it sometimes results in their being very unhappy when they meet each other.

"But the woman cannot do anything to help it; she cannot get a divorce, and she has to bear all her unhappiness, unless sometimes her husband gets a divorce, and then she is free."

It is probably because of the permanency of the Japanese marriage that the ceremony is made a long and serious function. It begins with a dirge, which continues throughout the celebration. In the bridal party, as it appeared last night, were the groom's parents, the bride's parents, the groom and bride—named in order of importance—the go-between and the blushing bridesmaids, in pink and green, red and orange, blue and purple, and all sorts of other gay combinations.

The bride, who looked very like an extremely pretty American bride, in her white gown and veil, did not play the usual important rôle upon such occasions, and the bridesmaid did more than her share of blushing. Their part of the ceremony consisted largely in bowing low to every one in the party, until their foreheads touched the floor, and they came up again each time very rosy indeed.

The go-between was a most important little woman in blue. She stood between the contracting parties, and was apparently mistress of ceremonies. She served the tea, which was partaken of liberally by each member of the party, to whom it was served singly to the music of the dirge, and consequently without undue haste.

The bride's special privilege seemed to be that of looking into the empty cups which were taken to her after having been drained by her relatives new and old. This may have been to encourage habits of wifely thrift, but if so it was not explained. The grand climax was reached when the bride, who had thrown back her veil, drank with the groom, each from one of the spouts which were on either side of the teapot. Gravitation in Japan may differ from gravitation in America, but unless it does or there are straws in the teapot neither bride or groom ever taste the tea.

That was the end. The wedding party filed off the platform, and the ten bridesmaids put their ten foreheads to the floor all at once and looked like ten mysterious butterflies.

"Ain't it nice?" said a little girl in the front rows of seats.

"I bet they had it best who was setting down," said another little girl who was growing sleepy.

It was one of the last bridesmaids who tumbled down a step and nearly had a fall, to the delight of the small boy.

Miss Sterns was the bride, Joseph Graham the groom; Mr. Sweet and Miss Anna Parsley the groom's parents; Mr. Morse and Mrs. Nostrand the bride's parents; Miss Fyfe the go-between, and George Hornby, with a mandarin-like mustache, a costumed usher.

Miss Sterns, Miss Fyfe, and Miss Hughes sang "Three Little Maids" before the ceremony. The arrangement of the wedding was done by Miss Parsley, a sister of Miss Anna Parsley, and the costumes were all made by her.

The Royal Blue Line.

Additional trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington:

Beginning May 12, 1895, trains will leave New-York, Station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street:

For Philadelphia at 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 P. M.; 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.; 12:15 midnight.

For Baltimore and Washington at 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.; 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.; 12:15 midnight. —Adv.

PAYN COULD NOT BE FOUND

Absent When the Bribery Committee Wished to Examine Him.

HE FLED FROM THE WITNESS CHAIR

A Scathing Arraignment of the Lobbyist by Elihu Root in Summing Up the Evidence Taken.

ALBANY, May 8.—Louis F. Payn was wanted to testify in the bribery investigation to-night, but he fled and could not be produced. Mr. Payn, whose name has been brought into the investigation as having been the lobbyist who handled the fund raised to procure the legislation increasing the pay of the Fire Department officers, was in the Senate chamber when the session began. He talked with Senator O'Connor for a moment. Later there was some talk by Mr. Root of examining Mr. Payn, and Mr. Payn left. Where he went to no one knew. It was said he had gone out of town.

When one or two unimportant witnesses had been examined, Mr. Payn's name was spoken. Mr. Raines said that Mr. Payn would be unable to testify until to-morrow. He was waiting for some documentary evidence which was now on its way here in the mails.

The committee had publicly announced that the investigation would be closed to-night. Mr. Root insisted that Mr. Payn should be produced to-night. "If he wants to be cross-examined by me, he must come to-night," said Mr. Root. "I have other engagements to-morrow."

"Mr. Payn has often said it was the ambition of his life to be examined by you," said Mr. Raines.

Mr. O'Connor said he thought Payn ought to be examined to-night, and submit his documentary evidence when it came. "He was here a while ago," said Mr. O'Connor. "Let the Sergeant at Arms see if he can find him."

Mr. Root said it looked as if he had run away to avoid cross-examination. That construction would be put upon his hurried departure.

"To that extent his action will be subject to criticism," said Senator O'Connor.

Mr. Raines then deserted Mr. Payn, declaring that he had no control over his movements. "I am not his attorney," said Mr. Raines. "He testifies of his own volition. I have heard him say he desired to testify."

The Sergeant at Arms came back after a time and said he could not find Mr. Payn. Later it was said by some who were in the corridors that Mr. Payn had hurried down the elevator and to the street. Word was passed around that he had gone to his home, in Chatham.

After testimony by Fireman Burns, Mr. Root summed up. He said the origin of the investigation was The Press article, which, in substance, stated a series of facts about raising a fund among the officers of the New-York City Fire Department to pass a bill raising their salaries. Certain Senators' names were mentioned in connection with it. The paper had done its best to establish these facts, and it now remained for the committee to declare how far the inferences of the newspaper articles were justified.

He then reviewed the history of both Firemen's Salary bills. He said the amendment had been shown to have been under the control of one of the most notorious lobbyists known. He had been present at every session of the committee until to-night, when he deliberately left the city, leaving word that he would testify at a future time, when in the course of events he could not be cross-examined. That he is a most notorious lobbyist is shown by the report of a committee that investigated his relations to legislation in 1868, when the report said he had been paid $10,000 to further the interests of an Erie Railroad bill.

Mr. Root read the report of that committee, as included in the record of a former committee session. In concluding, he said:

"This report is a standing condemnation of Payn as being a corrupt lobbyist. From that time to this he has been a stench in the nostrils of all decent men. And the amendment to the firemen's bill was under Mr. Payn's direction. It has also appeared that a fund was raised to enable or induce him to procure the passage of this amendment. In proof of this, a large array of evidence has been produced."

The testimony of President Clifford of the Firemen's Association was read at length by Mr. Root, who asserted that it showed an overt act for an officer of the Fire Department to get contributions from the men to pass the bill. This is proof of the raising of the corruption fund.

Mr. Root then read the testimony of Mr. Rottenhauser, Financial Secretary of the association, which, he said, joined that of Clifford as proof, and was undenied. He further cited the testimony of Fireman Conroy, Sheridan, and Ward as corroborative. The testimony of Samuel G. French as to Fireman Riley's being unable to pay a bill, because he had been assessed for the fund, was also read; as was that of Reid, Zorn, Kelly, and Ryan, and the statement of Officer Cartwright that he had refused to contribute.

Mr. Root said all this proved the statements about an arangement with Payn as to the money raised to pass the bill. More persuasive and unanswerable was the evidence relative to Assitant Foreman Horan's book. About this the men had been most unwilling witnesses, but statements they made and evidence wrung out of them showed that the book contained a record of money paid in by officers. The men believed that Horan's book was a collection book and, when put on the stand, Horan admitted he had torn out the page containing the record. The only inference is that this page contained the evidence of crime. Horan's explanation was weakness and absurdity. He said it was his habit to tear out leaves when they were full of memoranda.

Another important bit of testimony is the letter of Battalion Chief Shaw to Lobbyist Leary, stating that the officers would not change their program

Bicycles. Bicycles.

Why Not Save $41.00 on a Bicycle?

We sell a high-grade wheel, '95 MODEL, up to date in every particular, full guarantee for one year; the list price on same is $100.00, OUR PRICE IS - - - - - - - - - $59.00

No Second Hand or Installment Business Done.

OUR MOTTO IS QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SPECIAL SALE, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
CYCLE SUNDRIES, SWEATERS, HOSE, CAPS, &c.

EMPIRE CITY BICYCLE CO.
413 BROADWAY, COR. LISPENARD ST.

Waverley

BICYCLES

AT

Broadway, cor. 30th St.,
11 East 59th St.,
67 Cortlandt St.

Riding Academy Now Open.

Madison Av., cor. 59th St.
(LENOX LYCEUM.)

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

BICYCLES.

CORTLAND	$57.50
BARCLAY	49.00
GENDRON, No. 19	74.00
BEN HUR	55.00
NAMELESS	75.00
RALEIGH A A	69.00
RALEIGH A	60.00
RALEIGH G	55.00
RALEIGH C	43.00
COLUMBIAS	$40.00

SECOND HAND.
LOTS OF OTHERS.

BARCLAY CYCLE CO.,
10 BARCLAY ST.

WHEN IN DOUBT RIDE

The Liberty

America's Representative Bicycle.
IT FILLS THE BILL,
IT CLIMBS THE HILL,
IT'S PROOF AGAINST THE WORST OF SPILLS.

THE LIBERTY CYCLE CO.
4 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
1,217 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
567 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF BICYCLES.

We have just purchased the entire stock from the receiver of the late Ormonde Cycle Company. Exceptional bargains this week. Come early. New ladies' and gents'. Ormonde's list, $125, $52.50; Salvators, $49; Ferris, $47.50; Warwick, $32; Ormonde, $39 and $49; Peerless, $34; Howe, $42; Nassau, $34, $39; Spaulding, $43; Humber, $39; Psycho, $31; Tourist, $34, $39; Columbia, $34, $39; Victor, $19, $29, $34, $39; Keating, $39; Lyndhurst, $42; Raleigh, $39, $49; Readings, $29, $39; 3,000 other bargains. We are the largest cash buyers in America. Old wheels taken in trade.
HERALD CYCLE CO.,
114 Nassau St., near Times Building.

Ride the Spalding Bicycle

BICYCLES.—Cheaper now; ladies' and men's, new wheels, pneumatic tires, $32, $39, $49, $59, and $72. All standard goods. I can sell cheaper than any other house. No rent; no wages to pay. Take old wheels in trade. G. T. LAWRENCE, 28 Courtlandt St., corner Church.

BICYCLE CO., 21 PARK ROW; AGENTS; ROYAL, $100; Ben Hur, $85; Elmore, $75; Ferris, $65; Herald, $55. Cash discounts. Old wheels traded.

NEW-YORKS WIN A GAME

Outplayed and Outbatted the Cincinnati Team.

RUSIE PITCHED A GOOD GAME

The Cincinnati Men Failed to Hit the Ball and Played Poorly

—Brooklyns Were Beaten by Pittsburg.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 10; Cincinnati, 3.
Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 4.
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 7.
Philadelphia, 9; Louisville, 6.
Chicago, 8; Washington, 4.
Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Cent.
Pittsburg	11	4	.733
Boston	8	4	.667
Cleveland	8	5	.615
Chicago	9	6	.600
Baltimore	6	4	.600
Brooklyn	6	6	.500
Cincinnati	7	7	.500
New-York	6	7	.462
Philadelphia	5	6	.455
St. Louis	5	11	.313
Louisville	4	9	.308
Washington	3	9	.250

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 8.—The Cincinnatis came on the field this afternoon jubilant over their two straight victories, while the New-Yorks put in their appearance with a "do-or-die" expression, determined that a new story should be sent to their Gotham constituents to-night, and they won.

Capt. Davis pressed Rusie into service for the second time during the series, and the big fellow did excellent work. The Cincinnati club put up a miserable game. Before the game Umpire Keefe warned both Capts. Ewing and Davis that he would tolerate no criticism of his judgment by any member of either team to-day. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Latham, 3b.	1	0	2	2	0
Hoy, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Ewing, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Miller, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Smith, ss.	0	0	2	4	1
Vaughn, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Hogg, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Phil'ps, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	4	24	11	1

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	1	2	0	1
Davis, 3b.	2	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	2	12	1	0
V. Hal'n, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Stafford, 2b	0	1	1	5	0
Farrell, c.	1	1	4	2	0
Rusie, p.	2	2	0	4	0
Fuller, ss.	2	0	3	6	0
Total	10	11	27	17	1

Cincinnati	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New-York	2	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	—10

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 6; off Rusie, 4. Struck out—By Phillips, 1; by Rusie, 4. Two-base hits—Miller, Burke. Three-base hit—Ewing. Stolen bases—Latham, (2,) Tiernan, (2,) Hogriever, Miller. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

HAWLEY'S GOOD PITCHING.

Brooklyns Were Unable to Bat It and Lost to Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 8.—Hawley pitched another of his fine games to-day, and the result was that Pittsburg defeated Brooklyn easily. Besides his pitching, Hawley also carried off the batting honors of the game. A drizzling rain fell through almost the entire game, and gave both sides considerable bother. Daub could not handle the ball at all, while Hawley only let up when victory was certain. Attendance, 1,800. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
Stenzel, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0
Smith, lf.	1	0	1	2	0
B'rb'ver, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0
Cl'gm'n, 3b.	1	2	0	3	0
Cross, ss.	1	0	8	1	1
Kinslow, c.	1	0	4	1	1
Hawley, p.	3	3	0	5	0
Total	9	14	27	13	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Ol'ch'nce, lb.	1	1	7	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	4	2	1
Burns, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
And'rs'n, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Schoch, ss.	1	0	0	5	1
Mulvey, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1
Grim, c.	1	1	1	0	0
Daub, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*Foutz	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	24	11	3

*Batted in Daub's place in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	4	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 10; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 2; off Daub, 3. Struck out—By Hawley, 4; by Daub, 1. Two-base hits—Stenzel, Beckley, Hawley, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Stenzel. Stolen base—Donovan. Hit by pitcher—By Hawley, 2. Passed ball—Grim. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Long.

Other League Games.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	—10
St. Louis	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	—7

Base hits—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Sullivan and Warner; Ehret, Breitenstein, and Peltz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	3	2	2	1	0	—9
Louisville	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Louisville, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—McGill and Buckley; Knell and Zahner. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

AT CHICAGO.

Washington	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	—8

Base hits—Washington, 7; Chicago, 12. Errors

BROOKLYN'S HORSE SHOW

Fine Display of Blue-Blooded Steppers and Saddlers.

MANY VISITORS AT THE EXHIBITION

Society Well Represented in the Boxes, and the Opening Night a Big Success—Judging Begun at Once.

With every desirable seat sold and a brilliant assembly to watch the struggles for supremacy among its blue-blooded steppers, the Brooklyn Horse Show started under the most favorable auspices last night. The big building of the Riding and Driving Club, at Prospect Park Plaza, has been specially prepared for the occasion, and as a social function the show is a pronounced success.

Among the occupants of the thirty-three boxes, that sold for a total of about $4,200 at auction, were William N. Dykman, President of the Riding and Driving Club, and family; Timothy L. Woodruff and family, Capt. W. L. Candee and family, John Arbuckle and family, E. H. Litchfield and family, E. T. H. Tallmadge and family, E. J. Knowlton and family, J. C. Hoagland and family, George H. Prentiss and family, G. H. Coutts and family, Henry T. Richardson and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Barnes and Miss Barnes, Thomas Adams, Jr., and family, C. A. Moore and family, and Sturgis Coffin and family.

J. Zimmerman and family, William T. Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kenyon, L. J. Bushy and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. P. Pentriss, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Read, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Force, Col. John N. Partridge, John M. Conklin and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cordier, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hoagland.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Moore and Miss Moore, P. N. Sproule, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dingee, Leonard Moody and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Boocock, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Praeger, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowers and Miss Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Britton, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Chittenden and the Misses Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. Tooker, Dwight S. Richardson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thorpe, A. J. Nutting and family, F. C. Gregory and family, J. W. Wilson and family, Charles F. Naething and family, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Cadenes, W. W. Rossiter and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Carman, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fahys, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cameron, G. H. Potter, James Turner, H. J. Walbridge, Frederic C. Brown, Guy Loomis, N. G. Ayres, James Ayres, J. H. Seaman, W. S. Peters, J. F. Crampton, and Howard Boocock.

The show opened formerly at 8 o'clock, when the judges and Ring Committee took charge of the tanbark inclosure. By that time the galleries were well filled, for Brooklynites are ever punctual, and few of them missed the first class on the card. J. H. Allen, who has been ringmaster at the National Horse Show in New-York for two years, and was also at the Brooklyn show last year, has been engaged for this week. The professional bugler, F. A. Heckler, summons the exhibitors, and everything is conducted after the fashion set at Madison Square Garden. Even the music is supplied from this side of the big bridge, the programme of eleven numbers for last night being rendered by Giesemann's Orchestra.

When the bugle sounded the first call for the exhibitors, fifteen park hacks responded. They were ridden by gentlemen, and proved to be a very fair lot. Robbins Woodward had the winning mount on Bluepoint, owned by Charles B. Van Nostrand. E. T. H. Tallmadge showed two of his saddlers and got a red rosette with Relish, G. C. Dorle coming third with Llewellyn.

Then the lady whips had a chance to show their skill in the class for mares or geldings to runabout wagons. Five of the six entered were in competition, and Miss Rossiter won a well-deserved blue ribbon with Timothy L. Woodruff's clever bay mare, Gossip. Miss Beatrice Barnes was close after with her own chestnut knee actor, Prince, and Miss Claudia Sherwell secured third place with Merry Monarch.

The event of the evening was the class for park tandems, in which two pairs of local cracks met a single entry from New-York. Messrs. H. H. Salmon and Timothy L. Woodruff, two prominent Brooklyn whips, made a strong bid for first honors, but neither their horses nor their work with the reins was equal to that shown by Charles Pfizer, Jr., with a pair of unnamed bay geldings entered by Emile Pfizer.

The judges gave all three competitors every opportunity to place their finely-appointed turnouts in the most favorable light, and, measured by every standard, the New-York high steppers were entitled to the first premium. Mr. Salmon beat Mr. Woodruff for second prize, with Highflier and Lady Jess, the latter a recent acquisition and promising to develop into a sensational goer.

In the class for long-tailed saddlers three of the four named were exhibited, and George P. Fiske soon got the decision, with Headlight, a big, substantial bay, with good all-around style and manners for a heavyweight carrier. By a curious slip at the judges' stand the ribbons in the next class for carriage horses were before two-wheelers were wrongly distributed at first. When Charles W. Smith of the National Horse Show Association, who acts as clerk of the ring, received the book, a leaf had turned, so that Class 12, previously passed on, lay open before him. He marked his returns accordingly to that, and, to the general surprise, Mr. Woodruff was proudly parading with a blue rosette for his rather ordinary bay gelding Prince Karl. Lady Jess, an infinitely better actor, was second, and Sam, once unbeatable among Brooklyn steppers got the yellow badge. The mistake was soon discovered, and amid much applause, Lady Jess received her just reward of first prize, Sam coming in for second, and Baron third. This left the quondam victor, Prince Karl, out of the running, but Mr. Woodruff understood it and accepted the verdict like a sportsman.

The tandem riding ladies were a pleasant diversion, though it is somewhat out of place at a show of this kind and is better suited for the riding schools. Miss Beatrice Barnes, who landed this event last year with Trix and Prince, scored another triumph with the same pair. Second place went to Miss Rossiter, with Mr. Woodruff's pair of bays and graceful Miss Ethel Candee secured third prize, with her father's pair of chestnuts, over her mother, who showed two bays, owned by Col. J. R. Partridge.

A lively competition occurred in a class for pairs of high steppers, and Mr. Woodruff, with two entries, was again unable to win over Mr. Salmon, with Highflyer and Lady Jess. He captured the two minor awards, E. H. Barnes handling the second-prize winners in a quiet and workmanlike fashion. Then Mr. Woodruff had a blue ribbon for himself in the next class, in which Raymond Hoagland was his sole competitor.

Two jumping classes ended the evening, Sport handling the decision in the first one for performance over six fences. He failed to negotiate the high jump when it rose to six feet, and Tycho Brahe managed to scramble over the big fence and defeat his old rival.

Following are the awards:

SADDLE HORSES.

Class 30.—Park hacks, mare or gelding, 15 hands and over, four years old and over. Gentlemen to ride. Prize, $25. First—Bluepoint, g. g., 15.3 hands; exhibited by Charles B. Van Nostrand. Second—Relish, b. g., 15.3 hands; exhibited by E. and H. Tallmadge. Third—Llewellyn, b. g., 15.3½ hands; exhibited by S. C. Pirie.

Class 28.—Mare or gelding, long tail, any height exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, four years old or over. Gentlemen to ride. Prize, $25. First—Headlight, b. g., 16 hands, ridden and exhibited by George P. Fiske. Second—Honeyboy, ch. g., 15.3 hands; ridden by Robbins Woodward; exhibited by Theodore F. Miller. Third—Prince, b. g., 15.3 hands; ridden and exhibited by Frank C. Jennings.

Class 49.—Tandems, mares or geldings or mare and gelding, four years old or over. Ladies to ride. Prize, $25. First—Prince, ch. g., 15 hands, and Trix, ch. m., 15.2 hands; ridden and exhibited by Miss Beatrice Barnes. Second—Vogue, b. g., 15.1½ hands, and General, ch. g., 15.3 hands; ridden by Miss Rossiter; exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff. Third—Dagma, ch. m., 15.2 hands, and Donald, ch. g., 15.2 hands; ridden by Miss Ethel Candee; exhibited by Willard L. Candee.

Class 12.—Mare or gelding exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be shown before an appropriate vehicle. Ladies to drive. Prize, $25. First—Gossip, b. m., 15.1½ hands; driven by Miss Rossiter; exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff. Second—Prince, ch. g., 15 hands; driven and exhibited by Miss Beatrice Barnes. Third—Merry Monarch, g. g., 15.2 hands; driven and exhibited by Miss Claudia Sherwell.

Class 21.—Park tandems. Open also to members of the Tandem Club of New-York. Mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, four years old and over. To be shown before an appropriate cart. Horses to count 50 per cent; cart and appointments, 50 per cent. Prize, $100; second, prize, $50. First———, b. g., 15.1½ hands, and ——, b. g., 15.2½ hands; driven by Charles Pfizer, Jr.; exhibited by Emile Pfizer. Second—Highflyer, br. g., 15.1⅞ hands, and Lady Jess, br. m., 15.2¼ hands; driven and exhibited by H. H. Salmon. Third—Vogue, b. g., 15.1½ hands, and Emperor, b. g., 16 hands; driven and exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff.

Class 14.—Carriage horses, mare or gelding, exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. Shown before a dog-cart, gig, or phaeton. Prize, $25. First—Lady Jess, br. m., 15.2¼ hands; driven and exhibited by H. H. Salmon. Second—Sam, b. g., 16.1 hands; driven and exhibited by E. J. Knowlton. Third—Baron, ch. g., 15.3 hands; driven and exhibited by Raymond Hoagland.

Class 9.—Pairs of high steppers, not under 14 hands 2 inches. Shown to a four-wheeled carriage, wagons excluded. Style, conformation, and hock action considered. Prize, $25. First—Highflyer, br. g., 15.1⅞ hands, and lady Jess, br. m., 15.2¼ hands; driven and exhibited by H. H. Salmon. Second—Vogue, b. m., 15.1½ hands, and Gossip, b. m., 15.1½ hands; driven by E. H. Barnes; exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff. Third—Aristocrat, b. g., 15.3 hands, and Emperor, b. g., 15.3 hands; driven and exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff.

Class 15.—Carriage horses. Pairs of mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. Shown before a four-wheeled vehicle, wagons excluded. Prize, $25. First—Prince Karl, b. g., 16 hands, and The Duchess, b. m., 16 hands; driven and exhibited by Timothy L. Woodruff. Second—Baron, ch. g., 15.3 hands, and Prince, b. g., 15.3 hands; driven and exhibited by Raymond Hoagland.

HUNTERS AND JUMPERS.

Class 40.—For the best performance over six fences—two at 4 feet, two at 4 feet 6 inches, and two at 5 feet; to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds. Prize, $25. First—Sport, b. g., 16 hands; ridden by Harry Taylor; exhibited by E. B. Parsons. Second—Glenlivet, b. g., 16. 1 hands; ridden and exhibited by Lewis M. Gibb. Third—Tycho Brahe, b. g., 15. 1 hand; ridden and exhibited by Robins B. Woodward.

Class 43.—Club high jump. For best performance, commencing at 4 feet 6 inches and raised to 6 feet. Form in which the horses take their jumps to be considered. Prize, $25. First—Tycho Brahe, b. g., 15.1 hands; ridden by E. Donnelly; exhibited by Robins B. Woodward. Second—Sport, b. g., 16 hands; ridden by Harry Taylor; exhibited by E. B. Parsons.

The programme will be taken up promptly at 8 o'clock this evening, and ten more classes are to be shown, among them is one for roadsters and best-appointed road rig, in which Brooklyn's famous trotter Gillette will meet three other fleet steppers owned in that city. The complete card for the second day is as follows: 8 P. M., judging nine mounted Park police; 8:20 P. M., judging four roadsters; 8:40 P. M., judging three pairs of horses before broughams, appointments to be considered; 8:55 P. M., judging ten saddle horses; 9:15 P. M., judging three Park tandems; 9:35 P. M., judging eight saddle horses, ladies to ride; 9:50 P. M., judging three road teams, (four-in-hands,) Class 23; 10:15 P. M., judging ten horses in harness, Class 10; 10:30 P. M., judging three tandems, to jump six successive jumps—two at 2 feet 6 inches, two at 3 feet, and two at 3 feet 6 inches; 10:45 P. M., judging five jumpers, four successive jumps, at 5 feet.

Results at Hawthorne.

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Kamsin, 110 pounds, (Chorn,) 3 to 1, won; Sir Play, 107, (J. Hill,) 7 to 1, second; Zanone, 112, (Ballard,) 9 to 10, third. Time—0:52¼. Fischer, Haeckel, Legion, Allen, and Dennis also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Golo, 110 pounds, (H. Shields,) 7 to 1, won; James V. Carter, 101, (L. Soden,) 30 to 1, second; Dick Behan, 92, (E. Cochran,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:17¾. Cossack, Willie L., Fakir, and Arelino also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs. Millie M., 107 pounds, (Clay,) 4 to 1, won; Miss Maxim, 107, (J. Hill,) even, second; Martha R., 107, (Chorn,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:52. Maid of Honor, Hawthorne Belle, Miss Ross, Sobriquet, and Cherokee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Eight and a half furlongs. The Ironmaster, 107 pounds, (Bergen,) even, won; Tremor, 92, (E. Cochran,) even, second; Harry Smith, 108, (H. Shields,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:51¾. Little Ed and Treasurer also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Short course, steeplechase. My Luck, 154 pounds, (L. Smith,) 1 to 2, won; Uncertainty, 125, (L. Murphy,) 2 to 1, second; Square Fellow, 137, (McCullough,) 1 to 2, third. Time—3:43½. Lawyer also ran. Vallera fell at ninth jump. Scamp refused the fourth hurdle.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Decelt, 100 pounds, (Macklin,) 30 to 1, won; Silverado, 110, (Ballard,) 12 to 1, second; Collins, 92, (E. Cochran,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:04¾. Leonell, Saldivar, Blue Bells, George W., Midstar, and Isabella also ran.

Don't Like Mr. Dwyer's Methods.

LONDON, May 8.—Truth says in its turf article: "Banquet II.'s victory in the Two Thousand Guineas Trial Stake race is not regarded with satisfaction by thoughtful observers. Nothing is more pernicious than entering a good horse in a selling race, backing him for thousands, and then buying him in. If gambling of this kind is the end and aim of the American invasion, the sooner the American turfmen return home the better, both for the turf and for themselves."

The Sportsman says that Banquet II., Stonenell, and Montauk will take part in the races at Baldoyle, running for the Howth, Curragh, and Stewards' Plates on June 3 and 4. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has tendered the hospitalities of the Mansion House to the American horsemen, and a committee composed of distinguished persons is making preparations to give them a reception.

E. L. Robinson Sold for $6,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—At the sale to-day of the late George Scattergood's road and race horses, George Rowe paid $6,000 for E. L. Robinson, b. s., six years old, sired by Epaulet, and with a trial record of 2:14.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS OF

Londonderry Lithia

Our enormous business has tempted many to discover lithia (?) springs, a few to attempt to manufacture "lithia water," and some to offer "lithia tablets" as substitutes. All this is evidence confirming the grand truth that

"Londonderry" is the Water of Waters Most Used

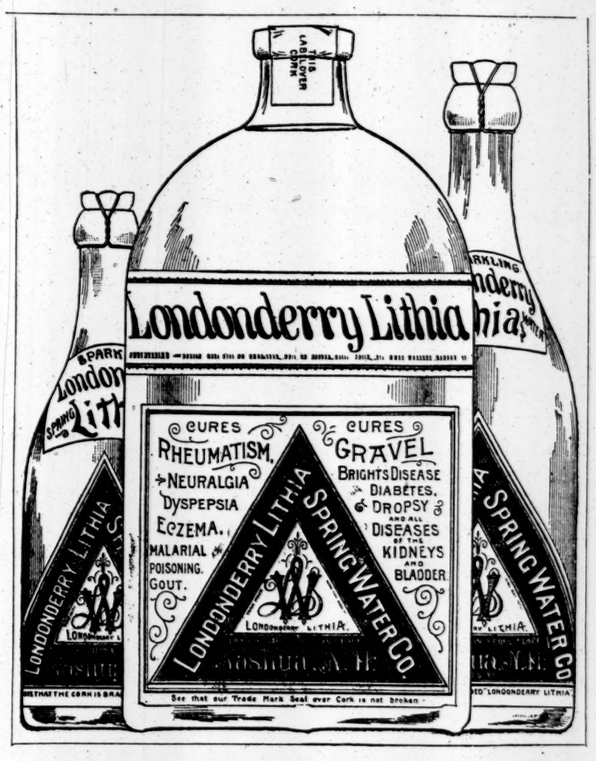
and prescribed. It is safe to affirm that the use of **Londonderry** exceeds that of **any other medicinal water in the world,** and is greater than all other American Waters combined.

Medicinally

It is prescribed by all the leading physicians, mentioned in all the medical books of the day, and is, in short, **the standard** medicinal water with the American people.

The Govt. Reports officially admit that the granitic soil surrounding the spring is the richest in the elements that produce a natural lithia water of any formation in the United States, therefore, whatever is true of *any lithia* water *is doubly true* of "Londonderry."

We do not find it necessary to print testimonials, but we have thousands of them and will supply them upon application.



FOR

Club and Table Use.

Not a club in America that does not regard **Sparkling "Londonderry"** as the most delicious sparkling water on the market. The wealth and refinement of the business and social world are never without it. It is the water par excellence for the man or woman who exercises too little and lives too well, and they drink it, first, because they like it, and, next, because it keeps them well. These are not **idle remarks,** but **facts** which can be easily verified in any city or town. A single trial demonstrates **why this is true.**

Note—"Londonderry" is not bolstered up by extravagant claims of impossible cures. It stands upon its **record** of **more than a century of constant use.** Beautifully illustrated pamphlets upon application.
Still and Sparkling. Sold Everywhere.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, 76 BROAD ST.

BOTH FAVOR UNITED ACTION

THE LEAGUE AND THE CYCLE BOARD TO WORK TOGETHER.

Questions Affecting the Sport, Pastime, and Trade to be Solved by Joint Committees.

A meeting between representatives of the League of American Wheelmen and the Cycle Board of Trade was held yesterday at the offices of the board in the Vanderbilt Building. The League of American Wheelmen delegates present were President A. C. Willison, George A. Perkins, and A. C. Morrison, Vice Presidents; George D. Gideon, Chairman of the Racing Board, and I. B. Potter, Chief Consul of the New-York State Division. The Board of Trade members who attended were President A. G. Spalding, R. Lindsay Coleman, William F. Wilson, Joseph McKee, C. W. Dickerson, E. C. Stearns, and A. K. Child.

On nomination by Mr. Spalding, President A. C. Willison was appointed Chairman, and Ernest R. Franks Secretary. A long discussion ensued on the matters which had been outlined at the meeting of Monday last between these associations, and it was the unanimous opinion that united action between the Board of Trade and the League of American Wheelmen on matters affecting the general interests and advancement of cycling agitation for good roads and convenient connection between paths, action in State and municipal legislation, bicycle transportation in railroad and street cars, contracts with expert riders, stolen bicycles, increasing the League of American Wheelmen membership, and enforcement of League of American Wheelmen rules was desirable.

It was found that the proper consideration of these matters was so important that definite action at yesterday's meeting was impossible. Further action was by unanimous vote provided for by the following resolution:

Resolver, That the President of the League of American Wheelmen and the President of the Board of Trade be and are hereby appointed a committee to consider the many subjects which have been taken into the contemplation of the conference committees in their meetings of May 6 and 8, and in the spirit of friendly co-operation, devise ways and means to secure effective benefits to both associations; that, when this conference adjourns it does so subject to the calls of the respective Presidents for action on their suggestions.

VAN SICKLEN TO TRY FOR A RECORD

Will Try to Pedal from Washington to This City in 33 Hours.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—"Freddie" Van Sicklen, who at one time gave promise of being a wonder on the path, will emerge from his retirement from racing circles on Friday and attempt to crack the record from the Capitol to the office of The New-York Times in the metropolis. The record is 53 hours, but Van Sicklen feels confident that he can clip off a substantial slice without much work.

For the last three weeks Van Sicklen has been training here, and now he says he is fit to cover the distance with credit. He has shown himself to be a game pedaler in his preliminary work, outriding all the local cracks, who have taken a great interest in his preparation and accompanied him on his daily spins. Local critics regard him as one of the best men on the road ever seen here.

According to Van Sicklen's schedule, he expects to cover the distance in about 33 hours. If he should accomplish this time, it would no doubt be due in a great measure to the recent improvements in the roads and the rider's thorough knowledge of the route. This combination ought to benefit him very much.

The schedule calls for the rider's departure at 6 A. M. on Friday, and if on time he will leave Baltimore at 11 o'clock, Wilmington at 8 P. M., Philadelphia at midnight, and Princeton at 4 A. M., arriving at The Times office at about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Arrangements have been made for pacemakers as far as Princeton, from which point it is hoped to secure a fast rider to lead him to the metropolis.

Pacemakers for a Century Run.

The Riverside Wheelmen will present to the club having the greatest number of survivors on their century run, May 19, a very handsome banner. This may be competed for by all clubs except the Riverside. The following well-known riders have been asked to act as pacemakers: Carl Von Lengerke, Captain South Orange Field Club; C. P. Starbuck, Captain Manhattan Bicycle Club; R. B. Morrison, Captain Harlem Wheelmen; F. Fisher, Captain Century Wheelmen; Clemens Weiss, Captain Liberty Wheelmen; E. A. Powers and Thomas Ward, ex-Captains of the Riverside Wheelmen, and G. Wheeler and E. A. Rogers.

Successful Press Wheelmen.

Capt. Johnson announces that there will be a run to-day, to Flushing and return, by the Press Wheelmen and others who wish to join in the trip. The start will be made at the last station of the Kings County "L" or city line at 1:30 P. M., sharp. Within a few days the club will open quarters in the vicinity of Park Row, being now on a substantial financial footing. J. Foley of The World held the ticket winning the bicycle recently offered for competition.

Amity Wheelmen Affairs.

At the annual meeting of the Amity Wheelmen, held at 262 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Frederick B. Fisher; Vice President—Samuel Bradley; Secretary—Robert Patterson; Treasurer—Jed Neill; Captain—Oscar Chambers; First Lieutenant—J. A. Stevanson; Second Lieutenant—J. Richhimer; Color Bearer—Henry Craw; First Bugler—E. A. Nelson; Second Bugler—A. J. Kniss. The club's first run will be held next Sunday to College Point.

Murphy Wants to Race Johnson.

It was announced yesterday that "Charlie" Murphy, the famous campaigner of Brooklyn, would endeavor to arrange a match race with "Johnnie" Johnson, providing the latter secured his reinstatement. Murphy suggests a series of three races, and they probably would suit the Western flier if he again found himself in good standing in Class B. A meeting between these two riders would doubtless prove a great drawing card. Murphy is said to be riding in fine form.

Will Stand by the League.

CHICAGO, May 8.—At a meeting of the Illinois Cycling Club yesterday, it was decided to renew its allegiance to the League of American Wheelmen, and retain membership in that body.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Capt. Albert L. Adams and his assistants on the Road Runs Committee have scheduled a fine list of pleasure trips for the members of the Cycling Section of the St. George Athletic Club. The list follows: May 12, to Hempstead, L. I., starting from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue at 8 A. M.; May 19, to Passaic Falls, N. J., starting from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue at 9 A. M.; May 26, to Tarrytown, via Nyack, N. J., starting from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue at 8 A. M.; June 2, Eagle Rock, N. J., starting from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue at 10 A. M.; June 9, to Far Rockaway, N. J., starting from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue at 8 A. M.; June 16, to Morristown, N. J., starting from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue at 8 A. M.; June 23, to Freeport, L. I., starting from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue at 8 A. M.; June 30, to Plainfield, N. J., starting from Fourteenth Street and Broadway at 8:30 A. M.; July 7, to Coney Island, starting from foot of Twenty-third Street, East River, at 10 A. M.; July 14, to Greenwich, Conn., starting from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue at 8 A. M.; July 21, to Ridgewood, N. J., starting from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue at 8 A. M.; July 28, to Long Branch, N. J., starting from Fourteenth Street and Broadway at 6:30 A. M.

—On Tuesday evening the Century Wheelmen of Philadelphia celebrated their eighth anniversary by giving a dinner. The affair was a great success, many prominent cyclists being present. The toasts were responded to as follows: "President's Address," Thomas Hueston; "The L. A. W.," A. C. Willison of Cumberland, Md., President of the League; "Good and Bad Roads," William Lee; "The Beginner," Lincoln L. Eyre; "The Coming Man," the Rev. P. A. Suttlen; "Our Club," Walter A. Bailey; "The Country Bicycle Club," John Logan; "The Mercer County Wheelmen," Frank H. Lalor of Trenton, N. J.; "The Ladies," Henry St. John Brady.

—The New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen, which will have its annual meet at Trenton on Saturday, June 1, has just issued special entry blanks for the Tri-State Club team race for Class A men, at two miles, with flying start. The prize for the successful team, a handsome silk banner, and a fifty-dollar gold medal to the individual winner are offered by The New-York Times. Teams are to consist of three men who must be members of resident clubs of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Entries are to be made with James C. Tattersall, Chairman Trenton, N. J.

—A very pleasant incident at the hotel in Patchogue on Sunday, where

TRIED TO GET AT FACTS

First Trials Before the New Board of Police Commissioners.

THE ESCAPE OF PRISONER MURRAY

President Roosevelt Started a Searching Investigation to Find Whether Fault was With Policemen or System.

Police Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews were present at police trials yesterday. The trials were begun at 10 o'clock in the morning, instead of 2 P. M. President Roosevelt at the outset put himself on record as determined for police reform.

Commisisoner Andrews, the senior member of the board, presided. Mr. Roosevelt, however, took the most active part in the proceedings. There were seventy-four cases on the calendar, including several citizens' complaints.

One of the first cases called was that of Patrolman William Williamson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who was arraigned by Sergt. Foody of the Jefferson Market Court for allowing a prisoner to escape from court on April 26. The prisoner was James Murray, a well-known thief, who had been arrested for larceny. Policeman Williamson said he left his prisoner in line with other prisoners while he went to the clerk's desk to make an affidavit. When he went back to get his man to arraign him before the Judge, he was gone. Williamson said he always understood court officers were responsible for prisoners during the time they were in court.

President Roosevelt asked Sergt. Foody several questions about the escape.

"Whose duty was it to watch this prisoner?" asked Commissioner Roosevelt.

"It is the duty of the officer making the arrest," replied Sergt. Foody.

Policeman Williamson contended that he could not watch a prisoner while he was making out his papers at the clerk's desk.

Commissioner Roosevelt called up two policemen in the courtroom, and questioned them as to what steps they took to watch their prisoners in court. The first said he could not watch a prisoner while he was making out his affidavit at the clerk's desk. The second said he always kept his eye on his prisoner.

"I want to get at the exact facts in the case," said President Roosevelt. "Either this officer or some other officer is guilty, but the methods in handling these prisoners in court may be defective, or the system faulty."

Court Officer Hunt was called. He said the prisoner Murray passed through the gate in the courtroom and got away. Hunt declared he saw Murray leave the line, and he warned Police Williamson to look out for him, as he was a "fly" man.

The Commissioners adjourned the case until next week, and ordered Sergt. Foody to have the other court officers present then.

Commissioner Roosevelt said there was evidently something faulty about the system of watching prisoners in the court, and it would have to be rectified.

Col. Grant came in while the hearing in this case was going on, and took a seat next to the President.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills sails for

The Commissioners made long examinations in almost every case.

Patrolman Thomas J. Sweeney of the Mulberry Street Station said he went about five feet off post to give a brother officer a can of coffee. The Roundsman said the two officers were in conversation behind a stand when he saw them.

Col. Grant was greatly amused. Commissioner Andrews told the policeman his excuse was no excuse at all. Carrying coffee, he said, had nothing to do with police duty.

Patrolman Henry Ebert of the Delancey Street Station was to have been tried on charges of having assaulted a citizen named James Murray and falsely arresting him on April 22 last. Counsel for the officer asked for a week's adjournment. Agent Dennett of the Parkhurst society was in the courtroom, and said he represented the prosecution. He was ready to go on. Policeman Ebert's lawyer said that Dennett could not appear for the prosecution, as he was not an attorney.

"I don't mean any reflection on the society," said the lawyer, "and I do not think the Police Commissioners care to have a detective of Parkhurst's society appear here as an attorney."

"We shall have no reflection at all," exclaimed President Roosevelt, "and we will not discuss the subject."

The Commissioners agreed to adjourn the Ebert case and several other trials until Thursday of next week on account of the heavy calendar.

Patrolman John J. Barnes and Andrew A. Trenbig of the Union Market Station were tried on charges of having assaulted Jacob Maisel, a fish peddler of 115 Ridge Street, and his wife, on April 12 last. Maisel testified that he was delivering some fish to a customer at 169 Rivington Street on the day in question, when the two officers followed him into the store and beat him. He declared that they knocked him down, and after beating him, dragged him to the station house and placed him under arrest without cause.

Maisel asserted that he was in the habit of paying $1 a week to a certain person, and that so long as he paid the money he was not interfered with. He alleged that other peddlers paid for "protection."

Lawyer Mark Alter, who appeared for the two officers, objected to the testimony about the payment of money, as there was no evidence to show that the policemen received the money. The Commissioners sustained the objection and ordered the testimony stricken out. Lawyer Alter proved that Maisel had been arrested several times for violation of city ordinances, and that he was fined $10 in Essex Market Court on the occasion of his arrest by the two accused policemen.

The accused policemen denied the charges, as well as those made by Fannie Maisel, wife of the peddler, who said she had been assaulted by Policeman Barnes and arrested.

The Commissioners sat until nearly 5 o'clock before the trials were concluded.

President Roosevelt said he regarded the trying of policemen accused of various offenses as a most important matter.

"It is my first day, and, of course, I am unable to say much about the present system of conducting police trials, but I can state that I look upon the trials as of great importance. Two or more Commissioners should always sit at the trials," he said.

The Sixty-ninth Inspected.

Special interest attached to the annual inspection of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, which took place last night at the old Tompkins Market Armory. It was the first inspection since Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith succeeded Major Edward Duffy as commanding officer of the battalion. It was the only State inspection made since that of ex-Inspector General McGrath, which brought the criticism that resulted in the reduction of the regiment to a battalion.

Inspector General Frederick C. McLewee made the inspection last night, assisted by Col. Green and Major Lee of his staff. He will send his report to Albany.

Another Phonograph Hearing.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 8.—The affairs of the North American Phonograph Company were again before Chancellor McGill to-day on application for an order to prevent Receiver Hardin from selling phonographs in New-York.

The Chancellor referred the matter to Vice Chancellor Emery to take evidence. The first hearing will be in Chambers at Newark, May 17.

Music Hall Directors Chosen.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Music Hall Company of New-York (Limited) was held yesterday at Carnegie Hall, on West Fifty-seventh Street.

The following Directors for the ensuing year were elected: John W. Aitkin, Andrew Carnegie, William S. Hawk, William B. Tuthill, George Taylor, Walter Damrosch, Frederick W. Holls, Stephen M. Knevals, and Sherman W. Knevals.

Hanged Himself in the Cellar.

Charles Hosse, fifty-seven years old, of 508 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself in the cellar of his home. He had a wife and three children. He had been out of work for a year.

DAVID W. BRUCE LEFT A WIFE

The Fact that the Rich Typefounder Was Married Disclosed by the Filing of His Will.

The fact that David Wolfe Bruce, who died on March 13, left a widow, was made public yesterday, when his will was filed in the Surrogate's office.

Mr. Bruce was seventy years old when he died. He was a cousin of Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, from whom he inherited a large fortune, and was supposed to be a millionaire. He was a member for a long term of years of the firm of George Bruce's Sons, which manufactures type and other printing materials.

Every one outside of Mr. Bruce's family and a few friends believed that he was a bachelor, and it was only through the filing of his will that it was discovered that he was a married man. His wife, Catharine A. Bruce, is not mentioned in the will, but attached to it is a notice that she was served with a citation for the probate.

That the widow is not left anything by the will was explained on the part of those interested by the fact that she was amply provided for by her husband before he made the will now probated, and that she is satisfied with the provision which he made for her. Assurances were given that she would make no contest. The will was filed by De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, counsel for the executors.

The will was executed on April 15, 1890. Mr. Bruce names his sisters, Catharine Wolfe Bruce and Matilda Wolfe Bruce, as executrices, and his nephew, George Bruce Brown, as executor. The testator leaves $15,000 to the children of his cousin, David Bruce of Brooklyn, and the residue of his real and personal estate is bequeathed to his sisters, Catharine Wolfe Bruce and Matilda Wolfe Bruce, and his nephew, George Bruce Brown, equally. As the nephew, George Bruce Brown, is dead, his share in the estate will go to his four children, who reside with their mother, Ruth A. Brown.

The execution of the will was witnessed by Theodore De Witt and William G. De Witt. According to the petition of Matilda Wolfe Bruce, one of the executrices, her brother left real property estimated to be worth "over" $100,000 and personal property of the value of "over" $10,000.

PLANS APPROVED FOR NEWTOWN BRIDGE

A Handsome Structure, Under Which Vessels May Pass, to be Built.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Lamont has approved the plans submitted to him for a permanent structure over Newtown Creek, between Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, and Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn. The present bridge was some time ago reported as an obstruction to navigation, and, until the new bridge is built, a temporary structure will be used.

The plans provide for a lift bridge of handsome design. The section of the bridge which raises for the passage of vessels will permit, when elevated, a clear way of 144 feet above the water line.

The channel between the exteriors of the piers will be 146 feet, the piers to be of masonry, upon proper foundations. The operation of the lift will be by the latest and most improved machinery, the motive power being electricity.

The bridge will be raised from its position at grade to a height of 144 feet in a space of time not exceeding one minute.

Meeting of the Civic League.

The Civic League will hold a private meeting to-day, in Room 913 United Charities Building in East Twenty-second Street, to decide as to when it will hold a public meeting.

The Civic League is a body of women workers interested in all that affects the welfare of New-York City. Its work is to educate and organize. It aims to educate the public through the formation of Civic League branches in every part of the city. Mrs. Robert Abbe is the President. Mrs. Seth Low is one of the Vice Presidents.

His Shortage Not Due to Fraud.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 8.—The Grand Jury this evening made a presentment exonerating Thomas Nolan, ex-Treasurer of West Hoboken, from the charge that his accounts were short $5,000. The Grand Jury found that the actual shortage was $24.45, and that it was due to errors in bookkeeping—not to fraud.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's.—The principal new feature of the programme at Koster & Bial's next Monday evening will be the reappearance in America of Harriett Vernon, burlesque artist, who was quite a feature at this house one year ago. She will bring with her some new costumes and several of the newest English songs. The remainder of an excellent programme will include the reappearance here of F. H. Leslie, and his trained dogs; the Craggs, acrobats and vaulters, in some entirely new feats; Hill and Hull, grotesques; Marion, Hayes, and Marion, in their new dance creation, "Ye Olde Time Belles and Beaux"; Ivan Tschernoff and his trained dogs; Snitz Edwards and his little German band; Stelling and Revell, burlesque bar act; the Meers brothers, acrobatic wire act; the Sisters Don; the Rossow brothers, and the Faust Series of Living Pictures. A family matinée will be given at this house on Saturday next, commencing at 2:15 P. M. Monday, June 10, is the date fixed for the opening of the roof garden at this establishment.

—Cissy Sees Margaret.—Included in the audience which assembled at Daly's to see "A Gaiety Girl" yesterday afternoon was Cissy Fitzgerald, the skirt dancer, who appeared as Cissy Verner with the original company, and electrified New-York with her dance. She had come to see the dance of Margaret Fraser, who plays her old part in "A Gaiety Girl," and whose pas seul is a leading feature of the performance. Cissy applauded mildly the efforts of the artists who appeared before Miss Fraser's dance, but she went into ecstasies over the graceful evolutions of the latter, especially when she kicked backward, and touched the back of her head. There is no jealousy in Miss Fitzgerald's nature, and she led the applause for the woman whom she must regard as, in a sense, her rival. Possibly the result of her observations of Miss Fraser may soon appear in her own dance in "The Foundling" at Hoyt's. It is certain that Cissy can learn something from the new dancer.

—Actors' Fund Benefit.—Estelle Clayton's new comic opera, "The Viking," will have its first production at Palmer's Theatre this afternoon, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America. Though the price of orchestra chairs has been placed at $5, the advance sale has been a very large one, due chiefly to the active canvassing that has been done by Miss Clayton and her friends, and a very numerous and distinguished audience is sure to be in attendance, and the treasury of the Actors' Fund will be increased by a goodly amount. These benefits are always of great interest to playgoers, who inevitably respond liberally to the invitation to contribute to one of the most worthy of the professional charities ever instituted.

—Sadie Martinot Coming.—Sadie Martinot has been starring all through the season, but has not yet been seen in New-York, which is the haven toward which all stars are constantly steering. She will be here next Monday night, when she will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Bijou, presenting "The Passport," a play in which she has been favorably received elsewhere. She will be followed at this house, May 27, by the long-promised production of "The Mimic World," in which Charles Dickson and a strong company of comedians will appear.

—Camille D'Arville's New Opera.—James T. Powers, who has been playing the leading part in "The New Boy" during the season now closing, and who is to play the principal comedy part in Camille D'Arville's new opera, "A Daughter of The Revolution," has arrived in this city, and is rehearsing with Miss D'Arville daily. George C. Boniface, Jr., and Hallen Mostyn will have the other comedy rôles and in the company will be Clinton J. Elder, Harry Stanley, Annie Lewis, and May Worth. Richard Barker has charge of the production, which will probably be made May 20.

"The Tzigane."—The opening sale of seats for the first nights of De Koven and Smith's new opera, "The Tzigane," which Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau commissioned the composers to write for Lillian Russell, will begin at the box office of Abbey's Theatre this forenoon. The opera will be seen for the first time at Abbey's next Wednesday night. On Monday and Tuesday nights the theatre will be closed for dress rehearsals of the new opera.

—Next Week at Proctor's.—Raymon Moore, the balladist, will be one of the principal artists at Proctor's Theatre next week. He will sing "Ben Bolt" without the aid of any Svengali. Mlle. Fougère will also appear, in conjunction with the Olympic Quartet, Frank M. Wills, Hurley and Wilton; Falke and Semon; Mlle. Petrescu, and Alonzo Hall, in illustrated ballads.

—Carleton in English Opera.—William T. Carleton has been engaged by Parry and Vandenberg for their brief season of English opera at the Grand Opera House, beginning May 20. Sir Julius Benedict's "The Lily of Killarney" will be the opening opera, and in this Mr. Carleton will be heard for the first time here as Danny Mann.

NOT PERFECTION YET.

A long way from perfection in some places. But all over the store there is a bettering that cheers us even more than it pleases you.

SUCH SILK SELLING!

At this rate the whole town will soon be talking of it.

Those **19c.** printed Pongees were gone before noon. "They'd go just as fast at 25c," said an old Silk man. No doubt of it. But we are not trying to get all the traffic will bear—no thought of that kind. The entire power of the store and all the skill of the buyers is put out in your interest—to getting you worthy goods at the least possible prices.

And so the Silks are making new price records.

Some of the **33** and **48c.** printed Pongees will be left for Thursday—not much more than half prices for them.

With them others equally notable.

24 in. white Jap Silks, at **25c.**
24, 27, and 30 in. printed Japs, plain black Japs, colored Japs, (navys and browns included,) two counters full, at **36c.**
24 in. white Jacquard Silks, black Jacquard Silks, extra heavy black and white Japs, all at **48c.**
Ten styles fancy Taffetas and satin stripe, $1 grade, at **68c.**
Rotunda.

DRESS GOODS

In fullest sympathy with Silks—and prices just as near accordingly to the vanishing point.

2,500 yds. French and German silk-and-worsted Fancies, new, neat, and very desirable. Stripes, checks, and mixtures, the $1 and $1.25 kinds at **50c.**
2,000 yds. black silk warp French Crepon, in boucle curl and uncut velvet effects, 46 to 48 in. wide, $1.50 to $2.25 kinds at **95c.**
150 pieces colored Dimity in tints and shades only seen in French cotton, **9c.**
In and Near Rotunda.

WHITE DUCK

For women's suits. The grades we've been passing out at 16, 18 and 20c. A special lot to-day at **10, 12** and **15c.**
Fourth Avenue.

AMONG THE SHOES

Quality first of all—a mean shoe is a plague. Then we make the prices fair.

Women's tan and black kid Oxfords, all shapes and sizes, hand-sewed, **$2** pr.
Women's light weight turned sole button Boots, stylish and comfortable, hand-sewed, **$3** pr.
Women's tan sealskin lace Boots, new shape, entirely hand-made, the swellest thing to date, like custom work at twice the price, **$5** pr.
Misses' and Children's tan Shoes, made for service and very low prices.
Second Floor, Tenth Street.

SUGAR CORN, 5c THE CAN!

Think of that, you housekeepers! Fine quality New-York State Sugar Corn, sweet, tender, milky, solid pack.

Of course it's special.

And the lot is limited—only 250 cases. No more than a single case sold to one buyer.

That Grocery store has other tempters—two of them.

Finest quality imported French Sardines, in finest olive oil, average 12 to 14 to a can, **13c** can; **$1.50** doz.
Best quality Lunch Tongues, 2 whole small tongues in a can, ready for slicing, **20c** can.
Basement, Fourth Avenue.

MARSHMALLOWS, 18c

Vanilla flavor. Assorted Marshmallows, banana, strawberry, orange and other flavors, **20c.**
Basement.

CHINA MATTING

Coolest of the Summer floor coverings and here are four most unusual offerings—each roll of 40 yds.

At **$4.50** the roll; $6 kind.
At **$5.75** the roll; $7 kind.
At **$6.75** the roll; $8.50 kind.
At **$9.75** the roll; $12 kind.
Fourth Avenue.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

It's a revelation to most women to see how varied and beautiful this stock of Muslin and Cambric garments is; it's a surprise to see how little the prices are. These things at special hours are exceptional.

On sale at 2:30 P. M.
300 good, fine cambric Corset Covers, some have V front, others low, square neck, trimmed with torchon lace or embroidery, **25c** and **65c**; the 50c and $1.25 kind.
On sale at 3 P. M.
300 good, fine percale Shirt Waists, gathered front, yoke back, laundered collar and cuffs, **35c**; some of the $1 kind in the lot; only 3 pieces sold to one buyer.
On sale at 4 P. M.
300 good, strong Muslin Skirts, with wide neat Hamburg ruffle and pleats, **55c**; you'd pay $1 for them anywhere else; only 3 pieces sold to one buyer.

Women's Shirt Waists and House Gowns and all that are close by.

Fine white lawn Shirt Waists, 10 pleats front and back, very large full sleeves, **50c.**
Very fine white lawn Shirt Waists, 10 pleats front and back, embroidered collar and cuffs, very large sleeves, **$1.25.**
Fine lawn Shirt Waists, three insertions of embroidery down front, yoke back, crushed collar, extra large sleeves, **$1.75.**
Fine lawn Shirt Waists, white ground with blue, pink, or black stripes, pleated front and back, crushed collar, extra large sleeves, **$1.**
Fine white lawn Shirt Waists, pleated front and back, embroidered ruffle down front, crushed collar, extra large sleeves, **$1.**
Fine lawn Shirt Waists, 10 pleats front and back, embroidered ruffle down front, collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidery, **$1.25.**
Good, standard quality chintz House Dresses, in blue-and-white, and black-and-white stripes, with full skirt; waist, yoke back and front with cuffs; waist **50c**, skirt, **75c.**
Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

WOMEN'S CAPES

Let one lot tell the story of a storeful.

A choice lot of extra fine imported Velvet Capes, all are very handsomely trimmed or jetted; in many instances you are not paying us half the original price for the goods; at **$12.50, $19.50** and **$25**; originally $21, $35 and $55.
Second Floor, Broadway.

PARASOL WEATHER

White parasols nowhere as they are here, and it is white you want this season.

White China silk Parasols, fine quality, for use, not simply to look at, **$1.**
White China silk Parasols, full ruffle or Dresden handles, **$1.25.**
White China silk Parasols, very deep double chiffon ruffle, Dresden handles, **$3.45.** Very rich. Nothing more impressive at $10.
Broadway.

WITH THE JEWELRY

Have you seen that grand display of Jewelry in the rich, new cases? And noticed the amazingly low prices?

Silver Shirt Waist Sets, made for hard use—collar buttons, 3 studs, and a pair of sleeve buttons. You would think that they held two dollars' worth of silver, and yet we say **58c**, as long as they last.
Silk Belts, with silver buckles. No such line in America. Heart shape, square, with and without initials, **50c** each. Some that would cost $5 if real silver.
Belt Pins, sterling silver, repousse work, entirely new, **25c** each.
Broadway.

MORE SOAP SOLD

in a day than we used to sell in ten days. Why? Because we are bringing brands to you; best at the price formerly paid for the poorest.

Kirk's celebrated Juvenile Soap, keeps the skin clear and white. Purest materials, **15c** cake.
Kirk's Russian Lily Perfume, **25c** the ounce bottle.
Try it at the counter.
Broadway.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

BUST OF A MAN WHO LIVES

B. D. SILLIMAN'S LIKENESS FOR BROOKLYN NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

He Was First President of the Organization—Addresses Complimentary to Him.

A white marble bust of Benjamin D. Silliman, the first President of the New-England Society of Brooklyn, was unveiled in the Art Rooms, in Montague Street, that city, last night, in the presence of a select audience.

The rooms were crowded. On the platform were seated Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, President of the New-England Society; John Winslow, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, and Frederick A. Ward. The sculptor, William Ordway Partridge, occupied a seat in the rear of the hall.

The bust is of the finest spotless Carrara marble, and is said to be a perfect likeness of Mr. Silliman. John Winslow, in presenting it to the New-England Society, said, in part:

"A little more than a year ago it seemed to some of us that it was desirable to have a marble bust of our friend, Mr. Silliman. Accordingly, a subscription was begun without his knowledge, limiting each subscriber to $10. If Mr. Silliman could have heard the expressions of warm regard among the subscribers, his belief that this is not altogether a cold and unfriendly world would have been confirmed.

"This society was organized and incorporated in the year 1880, and Mr. Silliman was its first President, holding the office with great acceptance six years. In these fifteen years since our organization Mr. Silliman has been an active and cordial friend. From a quite close and intimate observation in these years, I know that our first President has thoroughly enjoyed the society and its work, and that he has often so expressed himself. Mr. Silliman has considered the work of this society an important and useful educational influence in this community. It has been useful in calling attention to our colonial beginnings, the principles involved, and in correcting misstatements and misapprehensions concerning them.

"Was it not, then, the right thing to present this likeness of our friend and first President to the New-England Society he has served and loved and honored so much?

"But some one may ask: 'Why thus honor the living?' It is all right, provided there are sincere, earnest friends who feel they wish to do so. The friends who were moved thus to honor Mr. Stranahan by a beautiful statue in our Brooklyn park gave expression to an instinctive and fine sense of present appreciation of one who has meant well and worked well with great ability for the city of his home."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford accepted the bust in behalf of the society, and said that it represented a descendant of one of the most distinguished New-England families, and had been presented by a descendant of Gen. Winslow. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs and Frederick A. Ward also spoke in eulogy of Mr. Silliman.

The bust will be in the custody of the Long Island Historical Society until the new building which the New-England Society intends to erect is built.

Mr. Silliman, who is ninety years old, and who is still in robust health, was not present. He, from the very first, opposed the idea of the bust.

STILL SEARCHING FOR STUMPS'S BODY

More Clairvoyant Clues Followed by Perth Amboy People.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 8.—The advice of clairvoyants is still being followed by searchers for the body of Joseph Stumps, who disappeared Tuesday a week ago. D. J. Currie acted to-day on the recommendation of the third clairvoyant consulted. The other two had declared Stumps's body was either on or under the ground. Currie's clairvoyant said the body was in the river. In accordance with his directions a jar of unslacked lime was lowered into the river to-day with much ceremony. The clairvoyant said the explosion of the glass jar containing the lime would be followed by the appearance of the body on the surface.

Those taking part in the lowering of the jar sat down to await the explosion. They waited. The jar did not explode, but when pulled up it was empty. Some of those who do not believe in the clairvoyants warned the watchers not to lower any more lime as it might calcine the body. This offended the advocates of the jar.

A cannon fired heavy charges close to the water's edge to-day, but the body did not rise. The cannon was a small one, and there was little more than a surface disturbance of the water. Eight rounds were fired.

A hat was found floating in the river, which was thought to be the one worn by Stumps when he disappeared, but it was not. River men say the body will come to the surface with the changing tide, either to-morrow or the following day.

Those who adhere to the theories of the first clairvoyants consulted are still working charms to locate the body.

Republicans Called "Rummies."

BABYLON, L. I., May 8.—The Republicans of Babylon are excited because of charges made against them by the Rev. John D. Long, pastor of the Babylon Presbyterian Church, who claims that the party in the town is in league with the saloon keepers.

In an address at a social gathering under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at the home of a prominent local Republican, the Rev. Mr. Long declared that the Republican Party of Babylon "has be ome the rummies' party." "I don't want any more of it," he said. "I voted with one exception a straight Democratic ticket at the last election, and I intend to do so in the future."

Mr. Long has been working very hard for several years to elect an anti-saloon Excise Commissioner. The regular Republican nominee, indorsed by the saloon keepers, has each year been elected.

Paul Genz Guilty of Murder.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 8.—The jury in the case of Paul Genz, who has been on trial here for the murder of Clara Arnim, his common-law wife, this morning found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. Sentence will be pronounced May 20.

Hoboken's Free Library Site.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 8.—The Free Library Trustees of this city have decided to purchase a lot at Park Avenue and Fifth Street for a free library site. The price is $16,000. The Trustees estimate the cost of site and building at about $75,000.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,289 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

24 EAST 75th ST.—Delightful rooms, en suite or singly; private bath if desired; excellent cuisine; Summer prices.

41st St., 45 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; extra good table; low rates; table boarders wanted; references.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentleman going to Europe will rent (Summer rate) handsomely-furnished apartment; private bath.

Unfurnished Rooms

48th ST., 249 EAST.—Large furnished room for gentlemen; modern improvement; private family of adults; moderate.

15th ST., 135 EAST.—Single room, (large;) gentlemen only; $12 monthly.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New York at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION ABOUT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS call on FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Mad. Sq.

CONNECTICUT.

BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.
"ON THE SOUND."
THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES,
convenient to New-York.
Send for catalogue, with views.
GEO. S. HARRAL, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN, YORK CLIFFS, MAINE. Opens June 1st. Romer Gillis, Manager, 71 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.

THE LEADING RESORT OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

For years the Summer home of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Quiet and homelike. Season, June 15—Oct. 1. Reasonable rates and special inducement to families.

W. A. BARRON, Mgr.

Mr. Barron will be at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, ten days from May 8.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

NEW-YORK.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
This favorite resort will open June 29 in its old-time style, with perfect cuisine and service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner.
H. P. C. JOHNSTON, Manager, Hotel Grenoble, N. Y.

Ye LANCASHIRE INN,
LIBERTY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
Opens May 15th.
HIGH-CLASS ALL-YEAR HOTEL.
All modern conveniences. Send for particulars.
F. W. LANCASHIRE & CO., Proprietors.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Trains at 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., by New-York Central R. R., via Dutchess Junction. Arrangements can now be made. Address, THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

Ferncliff Hotel and Cottages,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.
Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas. Plans, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

Pavilion Hotel,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.
NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices.
D. J. SPRAGUE.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,
WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL,
OPENS JUNE 22.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM LONG ISLAND CITY.
ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE, LONG ISLAND.
Send for descriptive pamphlet.
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
At Murray Hill Hotel Thursday evenings and Friday mornings until noon.

"THE EDGEMERE,"
between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. A. E. DICK, 258 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG BEACH
On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 20.
New-York Office Now Open.
For terms and circulars, call or address THOMAS H. BRUSH, 45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Catskills.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
Opens May 29. Rates reduced for June.
For rates, circulars, &c., address J. D. BAILEY, Manager.
Hotel Marlborough, Broadway & 36th St., N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

Catskills.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
This popular Hotel, renovated and refurnished, will open under new management ON JUNE 15. For circulars and information call or address, PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Room 24, 853 Broadway, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.
Twenty-first Season
Richfield Springs,
N. Y.
SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 22 TO OCTOBER.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.
T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
THE "KENDALLWOOD."
SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 1.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.
GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner and Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PAXINOSA INN
AND COTTAGES, EASTON, Penn.
Open June 15. Two hours from New-York. Grand scenery. First-class table. Fine orchestra. Direct trolley communication. Under the direct management of the company. For terms address JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

Information Free
AT THE NEW-ENGLAND
SUMMER RESORTS.
ASSOCIATION.
The principal resort hotels and transportation lines of New-England have opened a bureau of information at 3 Park Place, where the transparencies, paintings, and photographs exhibited at World's Fair are displayed.
Circulars and full information regarding the famous resorts given
FREE TO ALL.
Address as above,
3 PARK PLACE, near Broadway, NEW-YORK.

NEW-JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

HOTEL SAN MARCOS, PACIFIC AV. AND Massachusetts.—Sun parlor; elevator, steam heat, hot and cold sea baths; private farm and dairy. E. W. LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL ALLEN, CORNER PACIFIC AND Arkansas.—One square from depot and beach.
W. S. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:50 P. M. SUNDAYS, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 410, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50, P. M. (No trains via Whitehall St. and Bay Ridge.)

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Students may begin any time; open all Summer. Also Summer school at Asbury Park N. J.
NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Sts., New-York.

Hotels.

LARGEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL in the world!
COOLEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Hotel Majestic.
AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.
Entire Block, Central Park West, 72d and 71st Streets. New-York.
A few furnished or unfurnished suites may be rented by the year, month, or day.
Every luxury and comfort for families and transient guests provided at moderate rates.
For terms and particulars address RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

The Warwick
BROADWAY & 40TH ST., N. Y.
Steam heat in every room. Everything new and first class throughout.
FINEST CAFE IN THE CITY.
Rooms, singly or en suite, for gentlemen only.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST.
Choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by week, month, or year; cuisine of the highest order; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

Instruction—Country Schools.

Camp Scoia, Lake George, Summer Camp for Boys. Best references. Terms moderate. Address Scofield and La Fayette, 8 West 71st St., W. H. Scofield, Princeton, '89. F. M. La Fayette, Williams, '92.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT NANTUCKET.—For boys wishing to do special work, and boys wishing to make up college conditions; delightful home life; for infomation inquire F. P. JOHNSON, 578 5th Av.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT THE PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) Military Academy.—Location healthful; care and instruction excellent. Send for circular to Col. LOUIS H. ORLEMAN, Principal.

Auction Sales.

AT THOMAS MATHEWS'S AUCTION ROOMS, 3 University Place, corner 10th Street.
JOHN R. McALLISTER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
for account of Estate of the late
MRS. PARAN STEVENS.
The superb furniture and household effects of the residence,
5th Avenue and 57th Street,
removed to the salesroom, where it is NOW ON EXHIBITION, to be sold at auction
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Progress Made in This and Many Other States.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION'S MEETING

Too Early, It Was Decided, to Praise Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong --Speech by Police Commissioner Roosevelt.

The annual meeting of the New-York Civil Service Reform Association was held at the City Club last night. Carl Schurz presided, and among those present were Dorman B. Eaton, Everett P. Wheeler, J. C. Pumpelly, Horace E. Deming, President Roosevelt of the Board of Police, and Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring.

Soon after the meeting was called to order the report of the Executive Committee, reviewing the work of the association, was read. The report said:

"The committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate the charges of the Civil Service Reform Association against the Governor and the State Civil Service Commission met at Albany in July last. A week was passed in the examination of witnesses, records, and papers, under the direction of the counsel to the committee, Horace E. Deming, and the charges of the association were sustained amply by the evidence adduced. Not only was it shown that in New-York State the operation of the civil service laws had been almost nullified by bad administration, but it was demonstrated beyond all question, by the testimony of the executive officers of the United States and the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission, that elsewhere the success of the merit system has been unqualified.

"The results of the investigation were gratifying without exception; the disclosure of the bad condition in New-York, because of the certainty of its correction when brought into the clear light of day, and the exposition of better conditions elsewhere, because it was thus established authoritatively that henceforth it must be considered fully practicable to apply the examination system to subordinate officers and employes of every grade, below the officials having to do with the policy or direction of government, and down to and including the common laborers.

"In the fortunate succession of events that have characterized the record of the year, there followed the election of a Governor in the State and a Mayor in New-York City, each committed by sacred pledges to the proposition that the Civil Service rules be applied 'so far as practicable.'

"During the campaign letters were addressed by a committee of the association to all candidates for the State and city offices, questioning them with regard to the policy they would pursue, if elected, with reference to the extension and improvement of the civil service laws. Both Mr. Morton and Col. Strong gave assurance in their replies that their attitude would be wholly favorable. Their course since taking office has been consistent.

"In the city the Municipal Supervisory Board was increased to five members, and an entirely new board appointed by Mayor Strong, consisting of Everett P. Wheeler, E. L. Godkin, E. Randolph Robinson, Charles W. Watson, and J. Van Vechten Olcott.

"In New-York City radical changes have been brought about through the action of the new commission and Mayor Strong. The rules have been changed to do away with the opportunities for favoritism and evasion of the law existing under the former administration. The registration system for the selection of laborers and ordinary mechanics has been placed in force, and the competitive system extended to embrace the Department of Buildings, the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, and the employes in twenty-nine of the mechanical trades. When Mayor Strong took office the number of places in the city service subject to the civil service rules was 7,897 out of a total of 19,340. The number of positions now classified is 13,603.

"Several measures designed to injure the civil service system have appeared during the legislative session, all of which have been defeated, either in committee, in the open house, or through the veto of the Governor. The most serious of these was the bill introduced by Assemblyman Burns of Westchester, providing that it would not be deemed practicable to apply the civil service rules to positions paying as high as $4 per day or an annual equivalent. This bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee, and its introducer boasted that it would pass by a large majority. A movement against it was organized by the association and extended through the State. It was shown that the bill would affect 67 per cent. of the service in New-York City, 85 per cent. in Brooklyn, and a similar proportion elsewhere, that it was clearly unconstitutional, and, moreover, that no honest reason could possibly exist for its advancement. Many letters and memorials emphasizing these facts were sent to Assemblymen, among them one signed by the Mayor and the head of every city department in Buffalo. The bill was laid aside when reached, and has since been precipitately abandoned."

The report dealt exhaustively with the reforms introduced in the several departments of the Federal Government through the efforts of the National Civil Service Commission, with the sanction of President Cleveland. It said:

"During the year the President has extended the rules to cover the bulk of the Internal Revenue Service, the Custom Houses having between fifty and twenty employes, the messengers, watchmen, &c., in the departments at Washington, and various minor branches. He has reduced the number of excepted places greatly by transferring to the competitive list many of the higher subordinates of the Post Office Department and elsewhere. In all, 8,164 places have been added to the competitive list by these orders, making a total of 47,975 now classified, and 45,722 of these competitive.

"There are still 20,000 places that may be classified by the President without further legislation, and still 2,000 excepted places, within the classified service, to many of which the competitive rules may be applied.

"Bills have been pending in the recent Congress providing for the selection for merit of fourth-class Postmasters and the retention of all Postmasters during good behavior, prohibiting the solicitation of political assessments and contributions in any manner, and providing for the reorganization of the Consular Service under civil service rules."

In conclusion, the report set forth that gratifying progress had been made in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Colorado in applying civil service methods to appointments to office.

When the question came up on the adoption of the report, Everett P. Wheeler objected to the sentence, "Their course since taking office has been consistent," referring to the attitude of Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong toward extending and enforcing civil service rules. He said that it was entirely too early to make so broad a statement. He regarded the sentence as superfluous, and he moved that it be stricken out.

His motion was adopted, and the report was then approved.

Mr. Roosevelt called the attention of the association to certain legislation in Congress in relation to the railway mail clerks, which was in direct opposition to the civil service methods, and which was defeated through the watchfulness of Representative Lodge. Senator Vilas fathered a bill to reinstate a number of clerks who had been dropped during the Harrison Administration, said Mr. Roosevelt, and it was passed, all the Democrats voting for it and all the Republicans against it. Congressman Bynum introduced the bill in the House of Representatives, and it would have passed except for the objection of Representative Lodge. If the bill had gotten through, said Mr. Roosevelt, it would have a serious blow to civil service reform.

It was difficult to compute the good done by the President, he said, in increasing the classified lists. In the Internal Revenue Service the Deputy Collectors are not in the classified lists, but Commissioner Miller has promised to change the rules, and in thirty days there will not be a single officer in the Internal Revenue Department to whom the civil service rules will not apply.

"In relation to the position I now occupy as President of the Board of Police," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I desire to make this statement in regard to what is known as the Bi-Partisan Police bill, which, I understand, has been signed to-day. The provisions of this bill turn over to the Police Commissioners the examination of all candidates for appointment in the department. I consulted with my associates in the board this afternoon, and found that there is a unanimous feeling of regret that the Police Commissioners have been charged with this duty, which properly belongs to the Civil Service Commission; but, having this duty imposed upon us, we propose to conduct the examinations on civil service lines. There will be open competitive examinations for all positions, and every man will come in on his merit, without any regard to his politics. The number of excepted places will be reduced to the minimum—possibly only to one confidential clerk to each Commissioner.

"When I took office I found that I had two clerks, one of whom was a stenographer, a legacy from Commissioner Murray. I shall be able to get along with one clerk, and he will have to be a stenographer. All the Commissioners feel as strongly as can be that there shall be no deviation from the theory of reducing the excepted class to the lowest possible number. The Police Commissioners will take the man who heads the list after competitive examination, unless there is some good reason for his rejection."

This statement by Mr. Roosevelt was received with applause.

Dorman B. Eaton said that he desired to ask Mr. Roosevelt one question, but added that he would not insist upon an answer if it embarrassed him.

"Oh! do not ask me to criticise anybody," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"What I want to know," said Mr. Eaton, "is this, does your board call itself a bi-partisan commission?"

"The commission calls itself an absolutely non-partisan commission," replied Mr. Roosevelt.

Nothing further was said on this subject, and the election for officers was held, with the following result:

President—Carl Schurz; Vice Presidents—Francis C. Barlow, Dorman B. Eaton, E. L. Godkin, D. Willis James, A. R. Macdonough, Oswald Ottendorfer, Theodore Roosevelt, and Oscar S. Straus.

Executive Committee—Silas W. Burt, Edward Cary, Charles Collins, Horace E. Deming, Richard Watson Gilder, Alfred Bishop Mason, Jacob F. Miller, Samuel H. Ordway, E. R. Robinson, Anson Phelps Stokes, William H. Thomson, Charles W. Watson, Horace White, Everett P. Wheeler, and Samuel P. Avery.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting, Mr. Wheeler was unanimously re-elected Chairman. George McAneny was elected Secretary and William Jay Schieffelin was re-elected Treasurer.

The several standing committees were reconstituted as follows:

Publication Committee — Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman; George R. Bishop, Seth S. Perry, Nelson S. Spencer, and Albert Shaw.

Committee on Legislation—Jacob F. Miller, Chairman; E. Randolph Robinson, Frederick W. Whitridge, George Chase, Everett P. Wheeler, and Dorman B. Eaton.

Auditing Committee — Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman, and Horace White.

Committee on Finance—A. C. Bernheim, Chairman; D. D. Chaplain, Alexander Maitland, A. S. Frissell, and William Jay Schieffelin.

Committee on Affiliated Societies—S. H. Ordway, Chairman; J. Augustus Johnson, R. S. Minturn, Charles B. Stover, and J. C. Pumpelly.

Committee on Civil Service Examinations—Edward Cary, Chairman; Alfred Bishop Mason, A. R. MacDonough, J. H. C. Neyius, and Everitt V. Abbot.

NO SEIDL CONCERTS THIS SEASON

Those Who Would Make Money Because of Them Refuse to Pay Any Part of the Expenses.

Lovers of good music will be sadly disappointed when they learn that the Seidl Society is not to give concerts at Brighton Beach this season.

The society has so decided after having tried in every possible way to make satisfactory arrangements with the hotel and the railroad managers. One of the representatives of the society, speaking of the failure of the society to carry out its project, yesterday said:

"The Seidl Society cannot afford to ask the public to sustain it unless it can show that those who make money out of the concerts contribute fairly toward the music fund. Last season was the first time the responsibility for the concerts was entirely assumed by the society, and the financial result, as compared with other seasons, was a success. The society came out with a deficiency of about $3,000, but had the hotel management contributed toward the music fund, as had been done in former years, the shortage would have been only about $400. When the Brighton Beach Railway Company gave the concerts, the hotel contributed from $200 to $250 every week. Had the society received this amount from the hotel, the result would have been so satisfactory that we would have gone back unhesitatingly.

"The lessee of the hotel this year was asked if he would contribute toward the music fund, but he declined to do so, and to the surprise of the society, the members had previously seen the advertisements of the Brighton Beach Hotel in all the papers stating that the Seidl Society was to be at the beach this Summer. As a matter of fact, the first information we received as to who was to have the hotel this season was through this advertisement. The lessee was immediately communicated with, and informed that unless the hotel contributed to the music fund the concerts would not be given. In all Continental countries at seaside and country resorts it is the custom for the hotel management to contribute toward the orchestral concerts, and charge the guests a stated sum, in return for which they receive a certain number of tickets, which have been purchased by the management at reduced rates. The Seidl Society asks no favors, and it has made strictly business offers on all sides.

"If the society had known in time that it would not be able to make arrangements with the Brighton Beach Railroad Company, it would have given concerts elsewhere. Another year it hopes to give Summer concerts in the vicinity of Brooklyn for the sake of the great number of residents of this city and New-York who desire to attend orchestral concerts."

Secretary Lamont in New-York.

Secretary Lamont arrived here yesterday from Washington. He is expected to return in time to attend to-morrow's Cabinet meeting.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WASH DRESS FABRICS.

Our Spring importations of these Fabrics represent the Highest Novelties of French and Scotch manufacture. Particular attention is invited to our exclusive Selections in

Printed Organdies,
Printed Batistes,
Printed Swiss,
Printed Dimities.

These are unusually attractive in the novelty of color and design.

Scotch Zephyrs.

An extensive assortment of this season's most desirable novelties, also a large variety of the Staple Plaids, Checks and Stripes.

Teviot Suiting.

A handsome new fabric, pre-eminently an Ideal Costume Cloth, adapted to outdoor wear.

Colored Dress Linens and Colored Linen Ducks of the best qualities in choice colors, including Natural Ecru, Tan, Marine, Navy, Pink, Sky, Nile and Cardinal.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

NOW THEY ARE DOCTORS

Degrees for Graduates of the Eclectic Medical College.

FIVE YOUNG WOMEN IN THE CLASS

One of the Successful Candidates a Negro from British Guiana—Address by the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn.

The thirty-fourth commencement exercises of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York were held last night in Chickering Hall. The graduating class, somewhat smaller than usual, consisted of five young women and nine men, as follows:

Louis Adlerman, A. B.; Lillian Gertrude Bullock, Ella Virginia Cameron, Sofie Herzog, Franz Kahlenberg, Arthur Newman, A. B.; Israel Neugroschl, Harry Phillips Osiolek, Michael S. N. Pierre, A. B.; George William Salter, Lewis Oscar Stickel, Hattie Blanch Ticehurst, William Percy Tozer, and Clara Emma Watson.

Dr. Pierre is a negro, and his home is in British Guiana. He passed an exceptionally good examination.

When the exercises began last night, with the overture from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by an excellent orchestra, the hall was filled with the relatives and friends of the members of the graduating class and people interested in the college. The front of the stage was heaped high with bunches and baskets of flowers.

On the platform were the following members of the Faculty of the Eclectic College: Drs. August F. Frech, Byron Clark, George W. Boskowitz, Henry Armgardt, Ovid A. Hyde, William Richardson, George W. Thompson, Max Augsburger, George O. Heffter, S. Waterman, H. S. Drayton, Henry E. Waite, John W. Fyfe, Harriet C. Hinds, S. A. Hardy, Henry Carey, J. Howard Yarnall, D. A. Cassela, Sidney D. Jacobson, W. R. Spooner, and C. W. Brandenburg.

After the invocation by the Rev. A. C. Morehouse came the report of the Faculty, which was read by Dr. Harriet C. Hinds. In her report Dr. Hinds said that the past season had been a successful one with the college. Hereafter the course will be extended to four years. During the year past sixty men and eighteen women had matriculated. During its existence 2,400 students have attended the college lectures, of which number 700 have received degrees.

The address of the evening was made by the Rev. Dr. D. Asa Blackburn, the successor of the late Rev. Dr. Deems at the Church of the Strangers. He said it was a pleasant duty to welcome the young men and young women just starting out upon a professional career. He welcomed them as colaborers in the vineyard of the world.

"I am truly glad to know that this college is open to women," he said. "If the new woman wants to find an outlet for her surplus energy, vim, and brain force, here is the place, and not upon a bicycle."

He paid a high tribute to the women in the medical profession, and referred to the part women played as nurses during the civil war. Then he gave the graduating class some excellent advice. He told its members always to have a cheerful face and be careful in dress, keep in good health, and study human nature. He also urged them to have an ideal and live up to it, to persevere and to master their profession. Mr. Blackburn was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his address.

After selections by the orchestra, the diplomas were presented by W. R. Spooner. As the graduates received their diplomas they were each in turn greeted with applause.

The exercises of the evening were concluded with the valedictory by Israel Neugroschl, and a benediction by the Rev. A. C. Morehouse.

Among others present were Drs. A. R. Tiel, F. Linquist, F. A. Carpenter, Albert Fox, P. Edwin Howes, F. Wallace Abbott, A. Waldo Forbush, G. A. Allen, and Trustees A. W. W. Muller, Norman S. Dike, Frederick R. Lee, W. H. Lewis, and F. S. Burt.

At the alumni meeting of the Eclectic College, held in the afternoon, Dr. Eli Denney was elected President.

BIGGERT'S PRISONER ESCAPED

The Brooklyn Deputy Marshal Placed Burglar Johnson in a Berth on a Train and at Night He Slipped Away.

"Do not leave him alone for one minute; handcuff yourself to him; he is a 'slippery customer.'"

These were the words that United States Marshal Hayden said to United States Deputy Marshal James Biggert just before the latter started to Raymond Street Jail, Tuesday, to get Charles Johnson, a burglar, preparatory to taking him to Fort Smith, Ark., where he was to undergo trial on the charge of robbing the Postoffice in Eureka, Ark.

"If I lose him," responded Biggert, "I won't come back to Brooklyn."

Biggert, in company with Deputy Marshal George W. Lewis, started for Arkansas with the prisoner on the train which left Jersey City at 3:15 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

United States Marshal Hayden received yesterday a telegram from Biggert, dated Salamanca, N. Y. It said that Johnson had escaped, and asked the Marshal to notify the police.

The train on which were the two Deputy Marshals and their prisoner was due in Salamanca at 2:20 o'clock yesterday morning. Johnson was missing at 2:15.

Marshal Hayden ascertained that Biggert did the very thing he cautioned him not to do. Biggert put Johnson in an upper berth and handcuffed him to a post, so that he could not get away. Then Biggert and Lewis entered the lower berth and went to sleep.

When the train passed through Wellsville Johnson was apparently sleeping. When next the Marshals looked into the berth he was not there. The Marshals took the next train back from Salamanca to hunt for him.

Up to a late hour last night Marshal Hayden had not received any further intelligence from his Deputies.

Johnson was arrested with Frank Sutton March 16. He was living at 26 Sterling Place and Sutton at 25 St. John's Place.

There had been several burglaries in Brooklyn, and the two men were arrested on suspicion. The detectives secured ample evidence that the two men had been concerned in the robbery of a safe in a store in Dekalb Avenue, near Classon. Johnson and Sutton were also connected with the robbery of the safe in the Post Office at Matteawan, on the night of Feb. 6, and the shooting of Policeman Marshal Snyder at the same time.

Johnson and Sutton were both indicted for the burglary in the Dekalb Avenue store, and were to be tried to-day, but the United States authorities secured Johnson for the more serious crime committed in Eureka, Ark.

Biggert has been a United States Deputy Marshal for twenty-two years. His record is good, and he never lost a prisoner before.

Brooklyn detectives said last night that had the United States authorities let them take care of Johnson, they would have taken him safely to Fort Smith. They seemed to be pleased that Biggert had lost his prisoner.

Stained Glass Window Fell on Him.

While Stanley Wells of 124 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, was at a meeting Tuesday night of the Young People's Society in the Lenox Street Baptist Church, one of the stained-glass windows fell in, and a piece of the heavy glass struck him on the wrist. One of the main arteries was cut. Mr. Wells fainted, and was carried home. The artery was closed by a surgeon.

No matter how little you pay us for a suit, the money goes for honest all-wool cloth, fashionable cut, appropriate trimmings, and —most important of all—fit.

But our best service for the average man is at $20 or more—not because we take more pains, but because there is better money's-worth in cloth and linings of the best grade.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The first concert of the Church Choral Club of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church will be given in the auditorium of the church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, this evening at 8:15. The club will be assisted by Mrs. Charles Wilbur, soprano; Mrs. Emil L. Boas, pianist; Mr. Edwin T. Rice, Jr., violoncellist, and Mr. Hubert Arnold, the eminent Danish violinist.

—The closing days of the Food Show at the Grand Central Palace keep the exhibitors busy, and satisfy the public that the short time until its close, on Wednesday evening, must be improved in securing the good things which are given away. Afternoons and evenings there are throngs of people at the booths, and at the cooking lectures, and admission to all is only 25 cents.

—A man about twenty-six years old was found drowned yesterday afternoon in the East River at the foot of One Hundredth Street. The drowned man had dark hair and complexion and was dressed in a black diagonal coat and vest, black striped trousers and congress gaiters. His body had been in the water about ten days. It was removed to the Harlem Morgue.

—Coroner O'Meagher held an inquest yesterday in the case of Charles Carroll Moore, Jr., whose dead body was found late last Sunday night in a pool of water at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue. No marks of violence were found on the body, and the medical evidence showed that death resulted from cerebral hemorrhage.

—Albert Frank sailed by the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. on May 4 for Genoa.

Brooklyn.

—The Young Men's Democratic Club of the Twenty-third Ward has elected the following officers: President—E. Gaston Higinbotham; First Vice President—Walter L. Durack; Second Vice President—Thomas J. McConekey; Treasurer—George S. Elcock; Recording Secretary—Isaac S. Forster; Financial Secretary—M. P. Andelfinger; House Committee—Edward Whiteside, W. H. Harvey, A. H. Cameron, John L. Shea, John H. Perry; Membership Committee—William J. Barker, John F. Foley, Joseph Byk, William Hunwick, Thomas Mulrannan; Entertainment Committee—William L. Howard; Trustees—J. W. Masters, A. C. Aubery, William L. Howard, William Barthman, George Upington.

—The annual election of the Hamilton Club Tuesday night resulted as follows: President—James McKeen; Vice Presidents—Truman J. Murray, Jr., and Robert B. Woodward; Treasurer—Jonathan Bulkley. The committees are: Executive Committee—William B. Kendall, John T. Boene, Caleb B. Shepard, James M. Martin, and Henry C. Collins; the three latter constituting the House Committee. Art and Literature—William L. Ogden, Edward H. Litchfield, William N. Dykman, George F. Gregory, and Duncan Edwards; Membership—George H. Southard, Crowell Hadden, Simeon B. Chittenden, Lindley Murray, Jr., and Robert B. Woodward.

—Commissioner White yesterday opened bids for the extension of the Greene Avenue sewer. The bids were as follows: Cran-McNamee, brick and vitrified pipe, $219,720; 453; brick and cement pipe, $237,820; John McNamee, brick and citrified pipe, $219,720; brick and cement, $219,029; P. Hammond & Sons, brick and cement, $210,861; L. Russell Clapp, brick and vitrified pipe, $207,302; brick and cement, $208,736; A. J. Creen, brick and vitrified pipe, $189,148; brick and cement, $187,925.

—Almet F. Jenks, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday filed his report as referee in the suit of Peter C. Nickie against the Fred Hower Brewing Company, to compel a new election of Directors, on the ground that at the election held last July 6,771 illegal votes were cast. The referee recommends a new election.

—James F. Wilson, who was indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury on the charge of defrauding his creditors, and who was arrested at Lexington, Ky., was brought back to Brooklyn Tuesday night. He pleaded not guilty in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and was remanded in default of $10,000 bail.

—Michael Degnan, in the City Court, yesterday, received a verdict for $4,000 against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. He was driving in Classon Avenue Nov. 13, 1893, when his wagon was struck by a Putnam Avenue car. He was severely injured.

—The annual election of the Amphion Musical Society resulted as follows: President—Joseph Applegate; Vice Presidents—James R. Howe and B. C. Latimer; Recording Secretary—A. G. Iffla; Treasurer—Benjamin Holmes; Chairman Music Committee—George M. Denniston; Librarian—E. F. Wentworth; Chairman of Reception Committee—V. C. Robinson; Executive Committee—R. V. B. Livingston, B. F. Glover, R. R. Dobie, B. J. Clark, W. B. Horn, J. A. Latimer, D. T. Wilson, and W. H. Hanford.

—The Directors of the Fulton Bank, Brooklyn, are to erect an office building in Montague Street, near the Academy of Music. The bank owns the property which extends through to Remsen Street.

—Samuel B. Moore has been appointed stenographer for the Coney Island Police Court, presided over by Justice J. Lott Nostrand. The salary is $1,800 a year.

—The members of the Board of Education will give a complimentary dinner to President J. Edward Swanstrom Tuesday evening.

—The Commissioners of Charities yesterday appointed Miss Louise Edwards a stenographer at $60 a month.

Long Island.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Methodist Church, Northport, has elected the following officers: Mrs. Henry S. Lewis, President; Mrs. James O. Partridge, Vice President; Mrs. Sidney Smith, Secretary, and Mrs. Erastus Hart, Treasurer. Mrs. Lewis has been President of the society for fifteen years.

—Flossie Nugent, fifteen months old, daughter of George Nugent of Patchogue, swallowed a cupful of kerosene Tuesday. Dr. Bennett says she will recover.

—William Hind and Frederick Maidment of Sea Cliff have been appointed to fill the vacancies in the Board of Education of that place.

Yonkers.

The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army posts is perfecting the arrrangements for observing Memorial Day. There will be exercises at the Soldiers' Monument at 9 A. M., under the supervision of Charles E. Gorton, Superintendent of Public Schools. It is expected that 2,000 pupils will take part in the exercises, as well as the High School Cadets, the Sons of Veterans, and the Fourth Separate Company.

—At a meeting of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association Tuesday evening President Edward L. Peene presided. An amendment to the by-laws was adopted, providing that members of the fire companies, after five years of service, may become members of the exempt association without leaving their companies.

—The final meeting of the Kenilworth was held Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Tompkins, daughter of Alderman A. H. Tompkins. Miss Rayner and Mr. Wiggins won the prizes in the progressive euchre contests.

—John Tidaback of Elm Street received a dispatch Tuesday that his son was killed in a mine near Scranton, Penn. This is the second son Mr. and Mrs. Tidaback have lost within a year through accidents in mines.

—David Hawley has received a permit from the Inspector of Buildings to erect a Queen Anne frame dwelling on the west side of Lincoln Terrace, north of Glenwood Avenue.

—The members of the Fourth Separate Company will have rifle practice at the armory this evening, and will go to Creedmoor Saturday to try the targets there.

—The four courts of the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club are now in use by the members, and interesting games are played every day.

—There were many out-of-town guests at the dance at the Park Hill Country Club Tuesday night.

—The pupils of the Yonkers College of Music will give a recital this evening.

—Jacob Siebert, Jr., has received a patent for a tap and faucet.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

11:30 P. M., May 7.—139 West Seventy-ninth Street; Henry Frohman, dwelling; damage, $300.

12:20 A. M.—77 East Eighty-fifth Street; Joseph Strauss, flat; damage, $375.

7:50 A. M.—264 West Fortieth Street; Madeline Laubaum; no damage.

10:45 A. M.—2,281 Third Avenue; Nauss Brothers, meat market; damage, $10.

2:30 P. M.—288 Mott Avenue; no damage.

2:50 P. M.—16 South Washington Square; Thom & Bailey, hats; no damage.

3:45 P. M.—509 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; unoccupied stable; damage, $20.

4:55 P. M.—116 West Eighty-fourth Street; Mrs. Burns, owner; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—1,344 Third Avenue; John B. Siegels; damage, $25.

7:45 P. M.—345 West Fifty-eighth Street; Fannie McGinn; damage, $250.

10:10 P. M.—148 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; John C. Thompson; damage, slight.

COMING EVENTS.

—Charles Whitney Coombs's church cantata, "The Vision of St. John," Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, this evening.

—Sixty-fifth annual commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York, Carnegie Music Hall, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Woman's Christian Temperance Union gospel meeting, Metropolitan Hall, Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 3 P. M. to-day.

—Harlem Republican Club Auxiliary reception, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, 3 P. M. to-day.

—Annual reception and drill of the Hamilton Institute Cadets, Twenty-second Regiment Armory, to-day, 4 P. M.

—Annual parade and review of the Park police, Central Park Mall, to-day, 10 A. M.

—Jewish Women's Council, election of officers, Temple Emanu-El, 3:30 P. M. to-day.

—Princeton Club regular meeting, Hotel Brunswick to-night, 8 o'clock.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Buffalo, May 8.—Richard Grant & Co.'s cooperage warehouse, corner of Paris and Thompson Streets, burned to-night; loss, $100,000; insurance small.

Gorham, N. H., May 8.—L. S. Barrett's druggists' block and two stables on Main Street burned to-day; loss, $15,000; partly insured.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

"A Couch for Luxury." (Hamlet.)

The average couch is not sufficiently roomy for pure, unadulterated luxury. We have some examples of really comfortable couches. Almost as roomy as a bed. Long enough to stretch at full length and wide enough for ample elbow room. Many varieties, shape, design, and upholstery, and all at manufacturing prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
Near Broadway.
Factory, 154 and 156 West 19th St.

Sale of
Rugs & Carpets.

We will sell (at retail only), an invoice of Fine Antique

Oriental Rugs,

at *$9.65* each;
worth $13 to $18,
and a selection of new styles of Best Quality
Velvet Carpets,
at *90 cts.* per yard;
formerly $1.30.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

COMFORTABLE.

Comfort for you—satisfaction for us. Balbriggan underwear with all the good points known to the underwear-making world; points that cost us extra, but may be you never notice. Woven to fit your form—taped seams, strong sewings, pearl buttons, silk button holes, 50 cts., 75 cts., $1.00. Blue, grey and tan.

Our clothing feature is a suit of blue or black serge for *twelve dollars*—free sellers while they last.

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street. Broadway below Chambers Street.

O'NEILL'S
SIXTH AVENUE
20th TO 21st ST.

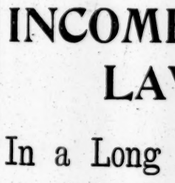
DUNN SAYS
The weather will be FAIR and WARMER to-day.

SUMMER NECESSITIES: To-day, Thursday, we will place on sale in our House Furnishing Dept. at Special Prices a large assortment of goods especially adapted for use during the Summer months. Suburban residents should take advantage of this sale.

SCREEN DOORS.

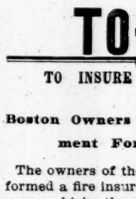
One of the necessities of the country home.
2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.;
2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.;
2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in.
Any of these sizes at
98c. EACH.

WINDOW SCREENS.



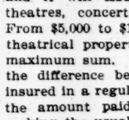
Another summer necessity, if you desire comfort.
Patent Sliding Screens, according to size, **25c.** up; with patent spring end, from **39c.** up.
Window Screens made to order at lowest prices.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.



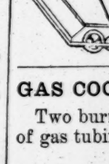
"White Mountain" or "Gem" Freezers, just the thing for summer homes.
2 quart **1.49**
3 quart **1.89**
4 quart **2.18**
6 quart **2.98**

OIL STOVES.



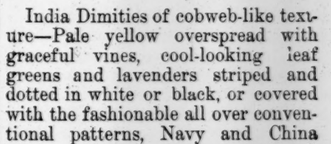
Coal-Oil Lamp Stoves for cooking, burn well and give good heat.
1 burner .... **55c.**
2 burner **1.19**
3 burner **1.81**

GARDEN HOSE.



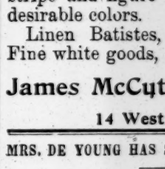
50 feet of high-pressure Garden Hose, with Reel and Combination Nozzle, complete, for
5.39.
This Hose is of good quality and warranted to withstand high pressure.

ICE CHESTS AND REFRIGERATORS.



We are the New-York selling agents for the celebrated "Leonard" cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Chests. Over 35 sizes to select from. Can fit any desired space in city flat or country home.
Refrigerators ..... **6.48** up
Ice Chests from ..... **3.98** "

CARPET SWEEPERS.



Bissel's four-wheel Carpet Sweepers, no home complete without one.
$1.39 EACH.

GAS COOK STOVES.

Two burners, complete, with 6 feet of gas tubing, for
98c.

All Purchases Packed and Delivered Free of Charge at Any Point Within 100 Miles of New York City.

DAVID A. WELLS
ATTACKS THE
INCOME TAX LAW
In a Long and Carefully Prepared Statement
IN
THE TRIBUNE TO-DAY.

TO INSURE THEATRES ONLY

Boston Owners of Places of Amusement Form a Company.

The owners of the theatres in Boston have formed a fire insurance organization of their own, which they call the Theatre Mutual. It is not the intention of this company to insure theatres at their full value, and it will issue no policies except on theatres, concert halls, and music halls. From $5,000 to $10,000 will be placed on a theatrical property, but no more than the maximum sum. The idea is to make good the difference between the actual amount insured in a regular insurance company and the amount paid by the company, after making the usual reductions from the face value of the policy on account of salvage and other recognized offsets.

The meeting at which the organization of the Theatre Mutual was completed was held in Boston Tuesday. N. P. Goodnow of the Grand Opera House was elected President, J. J. Grace of the Columbia Theatre Vice President, T. P. Smith of the Waltham Opera House Treasurer, and J. H. Carney of McLaughlin & Carney Secretary. The Executive Committee appointed consists of R. R. Sheldon, proprietor of the Bowdoin Square Theatre; H. W. Savage of the Herald Square, and N. P. Goodnow.

Black Dress Goods.

Etamine, Canvas, Hernani,
Twilled Brilliantine,
Figured Mohair,
Sicilienne Brilliantine,
Plain and silk
striped Bayonase,
Fancy Cheviots and
Wool, Silk, or Silk and Wool
Crepons.
Plain and figured Grenadines.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Thin Dress Fabrics For Midsummer Wear

At "The Linen Store."

India Dimities of cobweb-like texture—Pale yellow overspread with graceful vines, cool-looking leaf greens and lavenders striped and dotted in white or black, or covered with the fashionable all over conventional patterns, Navy and China Blues and Black with pretty scroll and serpentine stripe designs in white, &c.

French Organdies with exquisitely tinted Dresden patterns, Vine Like stripes of the tiniest flowers and Beautiful Persian effects on white and tinted grounds.

Registered Trade Mark. PureLinen Lawns in a large variety of floral patterns as well as dainty spot, stripe and figure designs in all the desirable colors.

Linen Batistes, Dotted Swisses, Fine white goods, &c.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d St.

MRS. DE YOUNG HAS SAVED THREE LIVES

She Jumped Into the Hudson Tuesday and Rescued a Boy.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 8.—Mrs. Gordon De Young, who saved two persons from drowning while she resided on Staten Island, added another rescue to her record yesterday afternoon.

The New-York Bay Yacht Club placed its float in position near the foot of Linden Avenue yesterday, and Mrs. De Young and Mrs. James Weathersley, a neighbor, went to inspect the float. Mrs. Weathersley's seven-year-old son went with them. While playing about the float, the boy fell overboard.

Mrs. De Young plunged in after the boy and rescued him. She was warmly complimented by several yachtsmen, who witnessed her act from the clubhouse.

NEWSPAPER NEWS AND NOTES

—The Buffalo Courier is the latest newspaper to issue a woman's edition for charitable purposes. It was published on Wednesday, May 8, and comprised forty-pages. Mrs. Adelbert Moot was editor-in-chief, and she had a long list of assistants, and they were all efficient and capable, as shown by the completeness, accuracy, and interest of the newspaper they prepared and published.

—Mr. Herbert Welsh is to begin this week the publication in Philadelphia of a weekly newspaper, to be called City and State, and to be devoted to the advocacy of reform, especially in municipal affairs. It will have a good field, and will do a needed work, in which all good citizens will wish it success.

—The Rochester Post-Express signalized its thirty-sixth anniversary by issuing a special souvenir number of forty-eight pages, handsomely illustrated, and containing many personal and historical articles of permanent interest and value.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Everett.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia is at the Marlborough.

—Gen. C. D. MacDougall of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Holland.

—Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, is at the St. James.

—Sir William C. Van Horne of Montreal is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin is at the Waldorf.

—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania are at the Fifth Avenue.

Thursday
May 9-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

DOCK BOARD POLITICIANS

Admiral Erben Said to Have Been Rejected for One of Them.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE MAYOR

In It He Studiously Avoids the Charge that He Preferred a Ward Worker to a Man of Great Experience.

The exposure of the political methods of Dock Commissioners O'Brien and Einstein, made in the columns of The New-York Times yesterday, was not news to Republican politicians, but surprised members of reform organizations.

The Commissioners yesterday made half-way denials of the charges that employes had been removed to make way for politicians. They said that the new list of employes created by the Dock Board was made up only in part of names sent in by Republican district leaders; that all the names on the new list were "subject to the approval of the engineer."

The fact is that the engineer makes a requisition for men, and he takes those assigned to him by the Dock Board. Of course, he can cast aside men who are found incompetent after trial, but his requisitions are filled from a list of men recently selected who have not passed a civil service examination. Most of the men whose names are on the list were recommended by Republican ward politicians.

The Evening Post dealt the Dock Board and Mayor Strong a heavy blow yesterday by printing a story in which it was charged that a Dock Commissionership had been offered to Admiral Erben by Mayor Strong; that the Admiral had accepted, but was thrown overboard by the Mayor to make room for "a ward politician."

It could not be learned yesterday which of the Dock Commissioners owed his appointment to the setting aside of Admiral Erben and thus was open to the suspicion of being the "ward politician" referred to in The Evening Post's story.

The story in question reads as follows:

"An intimate friend of Admiral Erben made the subjoined statement to-day about the failure of Mayor Strong to appoint the Admiral a Dock Commissioner, after offering him the place and receiving his acceptance. Admiral Erben, as is well known, was Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard when Gen. Tracy was Secretary of the Navy, and in that capacity greatly aided the Secretary to carry out efficiently the civil service regulations as applicable to dock yard employes. Following is the statement referred to:

"'As Commandant of the navy yard Admiral Erben had, of course, considerable experience with dock builders, contractors, &c., which, added to his long naval experience at home and abroad, peculiarly fitted him, in the opinion of many people, for the office of a Dock Commissioner. Having been retired from active service under the age limit, and being still in the prime of life, with no demands upon his time, some friends of his, soon after the election, presented these facts to Mayor Strong and suggested that he could not find a better man for a Dock Commissioner than Admiral Erben, and urged his appointment. In that suggestion Mayor-elect Strong concurred, and subsequently, after his taking his seat as Mayor, he sent for the Admiral and virtually offered him the appointment by asking him if he would accept the office. Admiral Erben said he was not seeking an appointment, but that if the Mayor wished him to accept it he would be glad to do so. He left the Mayor with the understanding that as soon as the Mayor was ready to make the expected changes in the Dock Department he would be appointed one of the new Commissioners. Accordingly he changed his plans for the Summer and made all the necessary arrangements for remaining in this city.

"'Shortly afterward it was announced in the public press that Admiral Erben was to be appointed a Dock Commissioner, his visit to the Mayor having presumably given rise to the report. Time went on, however, without the Admiral hearing further from the Mayor until the appointments of Commissioners Einstein and O'Brien were announced in place of Commissioners White and Cram. Admiral Erben marveled somewhat at this, but concluded it was the way of politicians; but his friends who had recommended his appointment were greatly incensed; the Admiral is not a politician, but, as he puts it, merely a blunt, outspoken sailor man, and therefore with characteristic frankness he at once called on the Mayor and asked him what he meant, and informed him that he did not care to be made sport of for the benefit of any one.

"'The Mayor, who was profuse in his apologies, expressed his great regret at not being able to appoint the Admiral a Dock Commissioner, and gave as his reason therefor that the pressure upon him to appoint a ward politician to the still remaining Dock Commissionership was too great to be resisted.

"'Only expressing his regret that his name should ever have been mentioned for the office, and that the Mayor should ever have offered to appoint him, the Admiral left the Mayor and decided to think no more about the matter. But his name began to be mentioned again in the newspapers among others as a possible or probable successor to Commissioner Phelan. Then the Admiral said to some of his friends that he thought it was about time steps were taken to prevent the bandying about of his name with that of a lot of politicians who were seeking office. Thereupon some one apparently spoke to the Mayor, because later (about two weeks ago) Admiral Erben received a letter from Mayor Strong in which the Mayor said that he understood the Admiral had expressed some surprise at not being notified of the Mayor's reason for not appointing him a Dock Commissioner, and adding that the reason he had not been so informed was because of the failure of a friend to communicate to him a message from the Mayor. Then Mayor Strong went on to say that the fact was he had appointed some men to office who were not residents of the city, and had been very much criticised therefore, and inasmuch as he understood the Admiral had not long been a resident of this city he had concluded that it would not be expedient to appoint him a Dock Commissioner. He regretted the circumstances, &c.

"'The statement that he had not long been a resident of this city aroused the Admiral's ire, and he straightway proceeded to Mayor Strong's office and informed him that, while he did not care two cents about the appointment—that he had not sought it—yet he could not permit the Mayor to remain under the impression that he had only been a resident of the city for a short time. "Had you asked any of my friends," said the Admiral to the Mayor, "they would have told you that I am a native of this city, as was my father; that it has been my home all my life, except when at sea or on naval duty elsewhere; that the records of my family for the last hundred and fifty years are on file in your City Hall, and that I am a property owner in this city, and have been for a long time."

"'The Mayor of course could not explain his failure to ascertain whether the Admiral had or had not been a resident of this city for a long time, but he alluded to the request that had been made to him to appoint a practical dock builder in the person of Mr. Monk as a Dock Commissioner, and concluded by informing Admiral Erben that he had not, however, made up his mind on the subject. A few days later the appointment of Mr. Monk in place of Mr. Phelan was announced.'"

Mayor Strong said yesterday in reference to the report that Admiral Erben was surprised that he had not been appointed a Dock Commissioner:

"Soon after the passage of the Power of Removal bill, I asked Gen. Horace Porter to ask Admiral Erben to call on me. He did so, and, when I talked with the Admiral about the Dock Department, he indicated that he would be willing to accept a Commissionership if I desired it. No promises whatever were made. I said the same things to him that I have to others, and he left with the understanding that his chances of appointment were quite as good as any one else's."

The Mayor then went on to say that after the appointment of Messrs. Einstein and O'Brien he had written a letter to Admiral Erben explaining that, owing to the course of events and the fact that Admiral Erben was not a resident of this city, he could not carry out his original intention of appointing him. The Mayor also said that he would not have appointed Mr. O'Brien had he known the feeling that would have been occasioned by it on account of his being a non-resident. He had ascertained that the people of the city were in favor of property owners in the city holding such places as Dock Commissionerships especially.

After Mayor Strong had sent this letter, Admiral Erben called at his office and told him that his family had been residents of this city for about 250 years, and that he had never had a residence elsewhere.

It was made clear by the Mayor's conversation on the subject that Admiral Erben had never been in any sense an applicant for the appointment.

In explaining his relations with Admiral Erben, the Mayor studiously avoided the charge that the Admiral had to stand aside for "a ward politician."

AMOS MORTIMER ARRESTED IN NEW-HAVEN

Loan Association Officer Charged with Using the Mails Improperly.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 8.—A man who gave his name as Amos Mortimer, and claimed Mount Vernon, N. Y., as his residence, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Mortimer had an office in the Hoadley Building, and claimed to be the Secretary of the "International Savings, Loan and Building Association."

He came here in January, and immediately began sending out circulars soliciting business for the concern. The Post Office authorities learned that he received letters under various names, and had given receipts for money orders bearing the names of "B. N. Lyons" and "Hon. T. C. Jones." This led to an investigation and Mortimer's arrest.

Mortimer says his business is in every way a legitimate one, and to support his statement exhibits two charters under which his concern was authorized to do business on the building and loan association principle. One was from the State of New-York, and the second was issued from Virginia March 29.

The pamphlet sent out by Mortimer has the following list of officers: President—Hon. T. C. Jones; Vice President—Hon. A. P. Munson; General Attorney—Frederick H. Kellogg; Treasurer—B. N. Lyons; Secretary—Amos Mortimer. Of these Munson is the only one known here. He is a carriage maker, and keeps a boarding house. Mortimer lived at this man's house, and was known there, it is said as "A. Morton."

A deposit of $40 in a bank here was attached this afternoon by a printer for a bill of $300.

Most of the business done by this concern was in the South and West. The investigation just inaugurated prevented a Texas man from placing $1,000 with the association. The case will come up before the United States Commissioner Saturday.

THE CLOUDBURST CAUSED GREAT DAMAGE

Large Crops and Fruit Ruined in the Middlesex Valley.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., May 8.—News from the Middlesex Valley establishes the fact that last night's cloudburst in the vicinity of Middlesex, near the head of Canandaigua Lake, was one of great extent and damage. Entire fields of crops are ruined, and the ground will be utterly useless to till this season.

Near West River, the tracks of the Middlesex Valley Railroad are washed out, so that it will be necessary to reballast for over four miles. Trains can be run over that section only at the slowest possible speed. Several culverts were washed out, and the others are filled up.

The area of the storm was over five miles, and damage to crops and fruit is irreparable.

Telephone and telegraph wires were burned out by the lightning in this vicinity. On the Middlesex Valley Railroad the tracks were flooded and debris accumulated sufficient to stop the trains.

Small buildings were washed from their foundations in a number of places.

NOT TO BE AN OCEAN RACE

At Least, That Is What the Captains of the Paris and Teutonic Say.

The steamships Paris, Teutonic, and Noordland sailed for Europe yesterday, with as many first-cabin passengers as it was possible for them to accommodate. The regular staterooms were all filled, and many of the officers' cabins were taken at a slight premium.

It has been understood for the past two or three days that the Paris and the Teutonic are to try conclusions on this trip over. They are not going to race—at least, that is what their commanders say.

As the Paris pushed out into the stream yesterday, Capt. Watkins repeated that there would not be a race, "but," he said, "I think that the Paris's time will be some hours less than the Teutonic's."

Ex-Mayor Grant and his bride sailed on the Teutonic. They held a reception on board Tuesday night, as many of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Grant took that occasion to congratulate them and wish them a happy voyage. Flowers in great profusion were sent to them by social and political friends.

The complete lists of those who sailed yesterday were given in The New-York Times yesterday.

Made Laws by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 8.—Gov. Morton has approved the following:

Chapter 546—Assemblyman Ainsworth's bill, amending the act providing for the distribution of $55,000 school library moneys.

Chapter 550—Assemblyman Pavey's, making it the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to take, or cause to be taken, a biennial school census in October, in towns and cities having a population of 10,000 or upward. The result shall be summarized in his annual report for the year in which the census is taken. The first census is to be taken this year. The expense of it is to be borne by the towns and cities. The census is to show: The names and ages of all persons between the ages of four and sixteen; the number of persons in each town or city coming within the application of this law between the ages of twelve and twenty-one that are unable to read or write; the number over four and under sixteen who did not attend school because obliged to work; the number between four and sixteen who attend other than public schools, and such other facts as may be of importance in securing the information needed to carry out the requirements of Article 9, Section 1, of the State Constitution or for the improvement of the common school system.

Chapter 551—Assemblyman Cutler's, providing that set nets in the Hudson River shall not be drawn between sunset on Saturday and sunrise on Monday, unless the same be necessitated by the inclemency of the weather.

MOVING AGAINST STINER

Mr. Greenbaum Consults Members of the Bar Association Committee.

MR. BIRD AND MR. MYERS TO HELP

Should Action Not Be Decisive, Proceedings for the Justice's Removal Will Be Begun, Mr. Greenbaum Says.

The first steps looking toward the preferment of charges against Justice Joseph H. Stiner before the Bar Association were taken yesterday. Samuel Greenbaum of Hays & Greenbaum, who has determined to push his complaint against the Justice, consulted with Joseph Larocque and Edward L. Patterson of the Bar Association in order to prepare the way for getting the charges properly before that body.

Mr. Patterson is Secretary of the Bar Association Committee on Grievances, before which the complaint will be heard. He said the charges would be considered at the next meeting after they were received, and that Justice Stiner would be invited to put in his defense if he had any to make.

Mr. Greenbaum, when seen yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, said:

"I will get at the matter to-morrow, and, though I am particularly busy at this time, I will devote all the time necessary to get the charges in proper shape. I hope to get very decisive action before the Bar Association.

"Should the matter, however, threaten to be long drawn out, I will, in addition, begin proceedings through the regular channel to secure Stiner's removal from office. Every day that he is permitted to remain where he can prostitute justice as he does a great hardship is entailed on the poor people who come before him and the city is disgraced. The fact that he holds the position of Judge is one of the very worst evidences of the misrule that was brought on by Tammany Hall.

"For my part I mean to do all I can to rid the bench of him, and if only a small number of those who have suffered injustice at his hands and at the hands of his tools come to the front, there ought to be such an overwhelming array of evidence establishing the man's corruption that he will not dare to show his head."

That active co-operation will not be lacking in Mr. Greenbaum's efforts to force Justice Stiner out is made evident by the following statement made yesterday by John H. Bird, the well-known lawyer, who, with Joseph I. Myers, made the first charges against the Justice:

"The New-York Times is doing a great public service by exposing the iniquity of the doings in Justice Stiner's court. Both as a citizen and lawyer I want to thank you for it. Although I have taken down my shingle and am refusing all new business, I shall remain long enough in town to help Mr. Greenbaum in his attempt to purify the bench of the District Courts by the removal of Justice Stiner.

"Notwithstanding I have been at the bar for a number of years, I confess myself unfamiliar with the practice in Justices' courts. I have never before taken an appeal from one of that court's decisions to the Common Pleas General Term. If it is a fact, as stated by Mr. Greenbaum, that the Common Pleas General Term has made a rule not to reverse on the facts, but simply on the law,' then Heaven help all litigants who submit to the jurisdiction of Stiner's court, unless they appear by Foster, Smith, Lowenstein, or other at present unknown favorites of the so-called Justice.'

"By a very simple device—the one resorted to by Michael Wineburgh—if you don't reside in Stiner's district and want to try your case therein and get a sure decision in your favor, all you have to do is to call upon one of the Attorney Generals of the court and have him make an assignment to some penniless obscure individual residing in Stiner's district and you are safe against costs or an adverse decision. Should you plead that the case is not prosecuted by the real party in interest, as was done in the Michael Wineburgh case, you may rely upon the Justice holding that the assignment cannot be attacked in the action on trial before him.

"When you have gone through the farce of a trial before Justice Stiner and you desire to appeal, you are met by the objection that the General Term won't review the facts. Surely the fair and eminent Judges who compose the Common Pleas General Term can find some way to review Stiner's judicial action, when the plaintiff is represented by two men who at least occupy the same office rooms with the trial Judge.

"Returning to the Michael Wineburgh case, I want to say that had I known at the trial the true relation of Foster and Smith to the case I should have instantly insisted that the Justice dismiss it, and, in the event of his refusal, should have left the court.

"By accident only the information came to me before submitting my brief. At once I incorporated the information therein, and in the very plain language that you published the other day, tried to get Justice Stiner to make the only decision warranted by the facts or the law of the case. Among other things, I said to him in writing:

"'A judgment here will do the plaintiff no good—it cannot be held on appeal. It will only serve to put the defendant to a useless expense. Wineburgh well understood he could not justly recover, and hence has escaped costs by assigning his claim to an irresponsible plaintiff. The case should also be dismissed because it is not prosecuted by the true party in interest.

"On the so-called trial, when Michael Wineburgh was on the stand, I told the Judge, in answer to an objection, that I wanted to show that through a pretended assignment of the claim of Michael Wineburgh to an obscure individual who was a hanger on of the court, Wineburgh had got the case before the present tribunal, and was the real party in interest. The Judge ruled I might show the facts, but instantly stopped me when Wineburgh had sworn that he had made the assignment to a man he had never seen.

"I showed, too, by Wineburgh, that he was the author of an article in 'Printer's Ink, in which, speaking of 'full-time' cars contracts, the subject matter of the Cunningham-Wineburgh vs. Cohn case being a full-time contract, he said he meant that it was 'a gaudy screen with bells, behind which lies a first-class bunko game.'

"To enforce such a contract, made by himself, Michael Wineburgh first sought the aid of the district court of the district in which he resided. For some reason—could it have been that meanwhile he had heard of the Foster-Smith-Stiner combination?—he assigned it to a man he did not know and proceeded openly and publicly in Stiner's court to get the assured judgment. I severely rebuked Wineburgh for signaling a witness while on the witness stand. Wineburgh would not swear to the number of cars in question. He did not dare to. He knew a sure and swift punishment would have been meted out to him, but he stood by and allowed three poor figureheads to distort facts that he had not courage to testify to.

"Think of a Judge personally issuing this card!" concluded Mr. Bird, pointing to one of Justice Stiner's business cards that read:

Joseph Stiner, Long Distance Telephone
Justice 8th District Court. 1266 Cortlandt.
JOSEPH H. STINER
and
WARREN W. FOSTER,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
261 Broadway, New-York City.

"Think of issuing such a card, and then claiming not to be interested with Foster in business! Why, the very card was and is a bid to all intending litigants in Stiner's court to employ Foster. Faugh! The offense is rank. It smells to heaven."

Joseph J. Myers is as determined as Mr. Bird to help Mr. Greenbaum in pushing the charges.

"I will certainly do all I can as an individual and a lawyer to force such a man as Stiner out," said Mr. Myers yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times.

COMMODORE POTTER TO RETIRE

Has Been in the Navy Since 1850—Col. Craighill Will Probably Succeed Gen. Casey as Chief of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Commodore Edward E. Potter, the ranking officer of his grade in the navy, will be placed on the retired list of the navy to-morrow, upon reaching the age limit of sixty-two years. He has been in the navy since February, 1850, having been appointed from Illinois, though a native of New-York.

His earliest important duty was in conveying the first Japanese Embassy home in 1860. During the civil war he served with Farragut on the Franklin and other vessels. He was attached to the Shawmut in 1868, when he ascended the Orinoco to Ciudad Bolivar, and recovered from the revolutionists two American steamers. The seizure of these two vessels form the basis of the celebrated Venezuelan claims settled two months ago in Washington by an arbitration commission.

He commanded the Constellation when that ship was sent with supplies to sufferers in Ireland. Until 1886 he commanded the Lancaster on the European and South Atlantic squadrons, when he was made Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard. Since the Fall of 1893 he has been Governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Unless the conditions are entirely changed within the next few days, the President will appoint Col. W. P. Craighill to be Chief of the Army Engineer Corps, to succeed Gen. Casey, who retires Friday. There is an unusual unanimity of opinion among engineer officers in favor of Col. Craighill, who is by seniority entitled to the advancement. There are no other candidates for the position, and Gen. Casey has expressed himself, it is said, in behalf of Col. Craighill.

The probable appointee is stationed at present in Baltimore, and is in charge of river and harbor work in that vicinity. He is also a member of the Boards of Engineer Officers to consider and report upon the subject of harbor lines in New-York and Philadelphia.

He has charge of the defensive works at Forts Carroll and McHenry, in Baltimore, and is a member of the Board of Engineers when that body has under consideration public works in the southeastern portion of the country. Col. Craighill will retire for age two years hence.

THE YEAR'S WORK SATISFACTORY

Annual Meeting of the American Female Guardian Society.

The Board of Managers of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless held its annual meeting yesterday in the parlors of the Home, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Henry C. Houghton made an address reviewing the work of the year which she said was highly satisfactory. Miss S. A. Stone, the Treasurer, read her annual report, which showed the total receipts for the year had been $125,280.90, and that there was a balance on hand of $15,240.46. The report of the Secretary, Mrs. Frank S. Evans, contained a great deal of interest about the society's work in the last year. Mrs. J. W. Howe of the Executive Committee read the report of the twelve industrial schools of the society.

Mrs. Grace Dodge read a paper on the advantage of a proper education. Education of the masses, she said, was slighted by the philanthropists who gave all their money to higher education.

No change was made in the list of officers with the exception of Treasurer. Miss Stone resigned and Mrs. Charles H. Knox was elected to the position. The new Board of Managers has not yet been completed.

ARRESTED FOR OPENING A TOMB

A Charge Against Conselyea Varies the Old Bushwick Church War.

The trouble that has existed in the old Bushwick Church, Brooklyn, took a new form yesterday, when Charles Conselyea, whose ancestors gave the land on which the church is built, was arrested on the charge of wantonly breaking open a tomb in the old Bushwick graveyard on the night of April 30.

Mr. Conselyea began the fight, and when he, as he alleges, learned that the bones of his ancestors had been taken from their resting place and put in soap boxes, he caused the arrest of Christopher Cordes, one of the Consistory of the church, on the charge of assault.

Justice Laimbr yesterday dismissed the complaint against Mr. Cordes, and then William H. Schorling, one of the Elders, caused Mr. Conselyea's arrest.

Mr. Cordes's lawyer said that Mr. Conselyea had no claim to the tomb, as the church received its land by a State grant, and none of the descendants of persons buried there holds a deed for a grave.

"So long as there is a graveyard in this matter," he said, "we intend to keep on fighting."

The case will be called for trial May 16.

MOTORMAN WILSON'S $50 LESSON

Justice Walsh of Brooklyn Fined Him for Running His Car Too Fast.

Samuel Wilson, a motorman employed on the Brooklyn City Railroad was fined $50 by Justice Walsh yesterday for running his car March 26 at a speed greater than that allowed by law.

Justice Walsh announced that in future cases the penalty will be more severe.

Robert Ray Hamilton's Estate.

Robert Ray Hamilton left an estate worth about $250,000, according to George P. Webster, who was appointed appraiser to fix the taxable value. Mr. Webster made his report to the Surrogate yesterday.

He finds the gross value of the estate to be $419,687.46, and the net residuary estate to be about $272,417. In his will, Mr. Hamilton provided for the payment of an annuity of $1,200 to the child, Beatrice Ray, which had been foisted upon him by Eva L. Mann. The child is put down as a "stranger" in the documents, and the cash value of her annuity is placed at $16,893. Mr. Hamilton died on Aug. 28, 1890, but the reason his estate has not been settled up before is on account of the action of Eva L. Mann, who said she was his widow, and the litigations which she instituted to recover dower in his property. These have all been settled and disposed of and the estate will be settled in the near future.

Crew of Twenty-three Drowned.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 8.—The sealing schooner Dora Bisward, which arrived this morning, brings news of the loss of the Victoria schooner Walter A. Earle with all hands, off Cape St. Elias, on Easter day. The Earle was commanded by Capt. Louis Magesen and had a crew of twenty-three men, part of whom were Indians.

C. F. Wilson Sentenced to Death.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., May 8.—Justice Wright sentenced Charles F. Wilson to-day to be killed by electricity during the week of June 17 for the murder of Detective James Harvey. Lucius Wilson, a brother of the condemned man, has already been executed for the same crime.

THE M'LAUGHLIN TRIAL

Begun After an Inquiry Into Rumors About Juror Stein.

MR. FOX OPENS FOR THE PROSECUTION

He Says Evidence Will Be Given to Prove an Organized Scheme of Extortion by the Police Inspector.

The trial of Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, after a delay of three weeks, caused by the search for jurors, was finally begun yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The trial was not begun, however, until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the preceding hours having been consumed in investigating charges against Charles A. Stein, the juror who was selected on Tuesday to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Juror Durando.

Judge Barrett himself caused the investigation to be made. Immediately after taking his seat, the Judge announced, to the great surprise of the court, that the trial would have to be postponed until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"I feel obliged," he said, "to postpone for a short time the opening of the trial and before any evidence is given. I have come in possession of information that another of the jurors other than those who were in the box yesterday morning, is unqualified to act as a juror in this case. I feel bound to give this information proper investigation, that justice may be properly administered, before the case goes any further."

Col. James at this point sprang to his feet and vigorously objected.

"Is your information sworn?" Col. James asked of Judge Barrett.

"No, Sir," replied Judge Barrett.

"Then," said Col. James, "I object to postponing this trial on unsworn testimony."

Judge Barrett looked a trifle annoyed as he replied: "My information comes from one of the officers of this court in whom I have perfect faith and confidence. It is certainly very important that we should have a postponement for a little time in order to sift this matter thoroughly.

"I hope that this matter will turn out all right, and that the juror in question will be found perfectly competent to serve on the jury. But I must adjourn the trial until 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

It was understood that Juror Stein, a cousin of Henry B. Sire, it was rumored, is a friend of Inspector McLaughlin. Sire and McLaughlin were, it is said, seen talking together on Tuesday after Stein was accepted as a provisional juror.

The first witness who was sworn in to testify as to Mr. Stein's fitness for the jury box was William Inglis, a reporter. He said he had seen Henry B. Sire talk with the defendant for about thirty seconds when he visited the courtroom last week.

Further testimony from several witnesses failed to make any case against Stein, and Judge Barrett expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with him as a juror.

The court then proceeded with the trial of Inspector McLaughlin.

Lawyer Fox, who is assisting District Attorney Fellows on behalf of the people, made the opening address to the jury. "Nobody will know the care that has been exercised by the people in the selection of you gentlemen of the jury," he said.

Col. James jumped to his feet and said:

"I object to Mr. Fox reviewing the manner in which the jury was selected."

Judge Barrett sustained Mr. Fox, and he continued on the same line for fifteen minutes. He then said:

"Gentlemen, the defendant was put in charge of the First Precinct in 1887, and he made a written application to the proper authorities requesting that one James Burns be detailed under him as ordinance officer. He picked Burns out as the man that he wanted. The prosecution will introduce to you evidence that they claim will show that there was an organized scheme—it does not make it any worse to call it a conspiracy or any better to call it a partnership—between James Burns and the defendant to extort money from persons who were engaged in the tearing down of old buildings within the limits of this precinct over which the defendant reigned supreme.

"We will show you that the threats made by James Burns were the threats of this defendant, so it was fair to assume that what Burns said to the men engaged in tearing down buildings were the utterances of the defendant."

Mr. Fox then alluded to the specific charge against the defendant—namely, accepting $50 from Frederick W. Seigrist on Nov. 21, 1891.

"We will show," said he, "that Mr. Seigrist could not have taken down one building for which he had contracted without the consent of the defendant, and that the streets could be blocked and traffic disarranged and yet, neither the defendant nor Burns see anything of these things."

In conclusion, Mr. Fox said that when a man becomes a citizen of this country he becomes an American.

"To you, gentlemen," said he, "is intrusted the decision of this case, on which so many important issues are centred, and we believe that you will give the evidence we will produce careful consideration and render a verdict in accordance with it."

Mr. Hazelton Here from Venezuela.

Seneca Hazelton, United States Minister to Venezuela, arrived yesterday on the Red D Line steamship Venezuela from La Guayra. When he was asked to say something about the recent troubles in the South American republic and its strained relations with England, Mr. Hazelton said:

"Of course, you will understand that my position as the American Minister accredited to Venezuela makes it indiscreet for me to say anything about the political situation in that country. It would be a violation of the instructions which the State Department gives to all its Ministers and Ambassadors, even if they are accredited to countries where affairs are as open to the public as they are in England, for example."

Father Yodyszus Must Explain.

Father Yodyszus of the Polish Church on North Tenth Street, Brooklyn, has been served with a summons to show cause today why a warrant should not be issued for his arrest. The complainant is Constanza Zerndowosky, who wanted to be married to Joseph Rulashalsky of 31 Montgomery Street, this city. She alleged that she gave $10 to Father Yodyszus, and that the priest did not perform the marriage.

Justice Goetting married the couple after he had issued the summons.

A New Street Broker Accused.

An attachment against the property of John Hanscom, a stock broker, with offices at 48 New Street, this city, and 185 Montague Street, Brooklyn, was filed in the County Clerk's office, in Brooklyn, yesterday. John J. Martin is about to begin action against Hanscom for the recovery of $1,220.

Martin alleges that he deposited $1,220 with Hanscom as a margin on a certain stock, and says that Hanscom converted the money to his own use and is now missing.

SHOT DEFENDING HIS MOTHER

Quarrel Between John Levsen and Mary O'Neil of Newburg Likely to Result in Harry O'Neil's Death.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 8.—Harry O'Neil, eighteen years old, son of Mary O'Neil, a widow, was shot in the head this evening by John Levsen, a German, who has been a friend of Mrs. O'Neil for several years.

Levsen is employed as a night watchman for several business houses, and is privileged to carry a revolver. He called at Mrs. O'Neil's home this evening previous to his hour for going on duty. A quarrel having arisen between them, Levsen struck Mrs. O'Neil.

Harry O'Neil, who saw the blow struck, grasped an empty soda water bottle and hit Levsen with it. Levsen took out his revolver. Mrs. O'Neil sprang in front of her son, but Levsen fired a shot over her shoulder.

The ball entered young O'Neil's head at the top of the left ear, and ploughed inward and downward. Levsen was overpowered and turned over to the police. Surgeons probed for the ball in O'Neil's head, but were unable to find it. The young man now lies at his mother's home in a critical condition.

Levsen was a member of the Newburg police force at one time, but was discharged, it is alleged, for intoxication. He acquired local fame by capturing "Tony" Sarvis, a desperado, who subsequently was sentenced to Sing Sing.

VALUABLE RUGS SOLD AT AUCTION

Fine Products of Eastern Looms Disposed Of—Some of the Prices.

Those who attended the auction sale of antique and modern Eastern rugs and carpets which began at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, yesterday afternoon picked up many bargains.

Owing, perhaps, to the warm weather the attendance was small. The prices realized for the goods were remarkably low. Among the purchasers were several speculators and the representatives of carpet and furniture houses in this city. The bulk of sales was made to them. Several experts buying for clients secured some choice lots.

The auctioneer in charge of the sale was Thomas E. Kirby. The sale was absolute, and no goods were withdrawn on account of the low prices. The catalogue comprises 815 lots, consisting chiefly of Shirvan, Cabistan, Carabagh, and Kazak rugs, Persian hall rugs, Turkish praying rugs, and Persian Nomad carpets. There were also fine specimens of camel's hair and mohair rugs, Bandohr, Bokhara, Khiva, Herez, Hindustan, and Hamidieh carpets, Anatolian rugs, both antique and modern, of all sizes and diversified patterns.

Some of the Shirvan rugs sold as low as $4 for the smaller specimens, and up to $15 for the larger sizes. Persian hall rugs running from twelve to fifteen feet long, suitable for halls or stairs, brought from $13 to $25 each.

Notwithstanding that there was lively competition for the Persian and Bokhara carpets, handsome specimens of this class of floor covering sold for from $25 to $50 each. Some of these carpets were said by experts to be worth from $75 to $150.

The highest price realized for a single article was $53, which was paid for a Hamidieh carpet 12.4 by 9.2. This was said to be worth $150. A Demirjek carpet 13.3 by 11.6 brought $43. A Hamidieh carpet of beautiful colors and pattern was sold for $44. An Indian Candahar carpet 12.4 by 12.2 was sold after a lively competition for $42. A beautiful Persian carpet 14.5 by 10.5 brought only $41. Other fine products of the Eastern looms were sold at equally low prices. About 150 lots were disposed of yesterday. The sale will be continued at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

THE MEDICAL CONVENTION IN BALTIMORE

Money for a Monument to Dr. Rush—Lake Michigan's Waters.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The second day's session of the American Medical Association in Music Hall opened with sectional meetings. The attendance was considerably in excess of yesterday's, but all the delegates expected have not arrived.

The general session of the association was called to order in the main hall by President Dr. Donald McLean. A delegation from the American Pharmaceutical Association was present.

Dr. Albert Gihon, United States Navy, of Washington, read the report of the Rush Monument Committee, stating that only $3,094 had been subscribed. He said this was a reproach to the medical profession, and gave a brief sketch of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the soldier-physician of the Revolution and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Dr. Gihon closed by saying that his committee had selected a site for the monument in the City of Washington, and he would guarantee that Congress would furnish the granite base. The bronze statue with which it is proposed to surmount this will cost between $20,000 and $25,000.

Dr. Wyeth of New-York, after the report was placed before the association by the President, subscribed $500. This was followed by guarantees of subscriptions to the amount of nearly $2,000.

Dr. Edwin Fraser Wilson of Columbus, Ohio, offered a resolution respectfully appealing to the medical colleges of the country to sustain the four years' curriculum of study, and deprecating certain efforts that are being made looking to the conferring of degrees upon students who do not fill out the full course of study. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The session closed with the reading of an able and comprehensive paper on "Medicine," by Dr. W. E. Quine of Illinois. Dr. Quine's subject was the malarial disorders of large cities, with particular reference to Chicago, and he strongly combatted the theory that malarial fevers were solely to be attributed to the upturning of the soil. His theory was that the poison of malaria could be conveyed in water for hundreds of miles, and that it is to the waters of Lake Michigan more than anything else that the spread of malaria in the metropolis of Illinois is due.

"COUNT" VACCAS HEIR TO $111,000

He Sells His Coney Island Concert Hall to Supervisor Plunkett.

Supervisor Thomas J. Plunkett of the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, will to-day become the proprietor of a Coney Island concert hall. He has purchased the famous West End Casino, in the Bowery, from the even more famous "Count" Vaccas.

The opening of the Casino under the new management will be celebrated to-night, and Supervisor Plunkett has sent out several hundred invitations. Mr. Plunkett's business departure is creating much talk, not at Coney Island alone, but all over Brooklyn.

An interesting feature of the story is that "Count" Vaccas has sold out principally on account of the fact of his having received a legacy of about $111,000 from his father in Siera, Greece. The old man's name was Michael Angelo Vaccas, and the "Count" is named after him.

Railroad Men on an Excursion.

It is rarely that so many Grand Trunk Railroad officials assemble in one town as assembled in Buffalo on Monday morning. The occasion was an excursion extended to them by the Lehigh Valley Railroad over their lines. The Grand Trunk is an ally of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, yet the members of its freight and passenger departments have little or no personal familiarity with this popular scenic route. The season for Summer traffic being close at hand, Mr. Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley, arranged for a three days' excursion. A party left Buffalo in a special train consisting of vestibuled Pullman sleeping cars, combination coach and baggage cars, to which was added the famous Lehigh Valley lunch car, accompanied by Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent; A. W. Nonnemacher, Assistant General Passenger Agent; E. B. Byington, General Western Passenger Agent; W. B. Smith, General Eastern Passenger Agent, and Frank P. Dwyer, a representative of the Grand Trunk Railroad. The party reached New-York that evening at 8 P. M. On the following day they visited most of the points of interest in New-York and various terminals of the Lehigh Valley, followed by a banquet in the evening, and later a theatre party. The return journey was made, leaving New-York at 4 A. M., visiting Mauch Chunk, and a tour over the world's famous Switchback, arriving at Suspension Bridge at 10 P. M.

ARMOR PIERCED BY SHELL

A Carpenter Projectile Goes Through a 12-inch Harveyized Plate.

FIRED FROM A THIRTEEN-INCH GUN

After Penetrating the Steel, Oak Backing, and a Sand Bank, the Shot Ricochetted a Mile Further.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Since the famous armor test of May 1, when the thirteen-inch Peacemaker rifle attacked the eighteen-inch Carnegie Harveyized plate with results that showed the long fight between guns and plates had reached a stage where neither had the mastery, naval ordnance officers have been looking forward to to-day's trial of Carpenter projectiles with interest. The results of the three shots fired this afternoon demonstrate that it is no longer a contest between guns and armor, but future ordnance advancement must be in the improvement of the shell.

With the enormous endurance attained by the steelmakers in their forty-ton blocks of Harveyized steel and the terrific energy developed by the thirteen-inch gun, the problem is reduced approximately to securing a missile that can survive the resultant effect of an almost irresistible force meeting a nearly immovable obstacle.

When the 1,100-pound Holtzer projectile was fired a week ago from the greatest of naval weapons, with an initial velocity of 1,810 feet per second, and hit the eighteen-inch plate with the tremendous striking energy of 29,000 foot tons, the shell was totally disintegrated, its particles showering like rain over a surface of several acres. Even the twelve-inch projectile, with the increased velocity of 1,926 feet per second, was melted by the suddenness of its stoppage and looked like so much black mud splashed on the surface of the plate.

At Indian Head to-day only the acceptance conditions for the contract trial of a lot of service shells prevailed, instead of the severe ordeal to which the eighteen-inch plate was subjected after it had passed the requirements, but the results were even more valuable to the Navy Department.

The last two lots of Carpenter armor-piercing projectiles for the battle ships, one of fifty and the other of seventy-five shells, were submitted for the ballistic test. These shells are intended for the big guns which constitute the chief offensive power of the new battle ships. They were required under the contract to pierce without injury twelve inches of solid steel, but as no common steel of that thickness was available, the target used was a twelve-inch Harveyized plate, the ordnance experts being prepared to make allowance for the increased resistance offered by the face-hardened armor which had not been in existence when the shells were ordered.

The first shot, with an initial velocity of 1,475 feet per second, entered ten inches into the plate and went to pieces, knocking a slice off the plate and driving out a piece behind big enough to flood a compartment of a vessel if it had struck near the water line. This performance was sufficient to pass the shell, as it would have easily pierced ordinary metal.

Another of the big shells was put into place and behind it were stowed away 489 pounds of brown hexagonal powder specially adapted to this calibre of gun. When the electric button was pressed the 1,100-pound shell leaped from the muzzle with a velocity of 1,810 feet per second

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Important Project of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 8.—It is the purpose of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company to send an agent to Europe soon with a large shipment of Alabama pig iron, which will be sold to manufacturers in Barcelona, Carthagena, Genoa, Antwerp, and other cities in the Old World.

The intention of the company is to introduce Alabama iron throughout Europe in places where English ironmasters now control. Agencies for the sale of the Alabama iron will be established in the larger cities.

Secretary Brown of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company says that Alabama can produce iron cheaper than any other locality in the world, and his company can undersell English producers at any point on the globe, if the English ship owners do not discriminate too severely against the Alabama output in freight rates.

Delaware and Hudson Figures.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—The reports of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroads for the quarter ended March 31, filed with the State Railroad Commission, show:

Albany and Susquehanna and Lackawanna and Susquehanna—Gross earnings from operation, $837,069; operating expenses, $544,226; net earnings, $342,842; fixed charges, $294,739; deficiency, (surplus,) $48,-103.

Rensselaer and Saratoga—Gross earnings from operation, $450,690; operating expenses, $356,812; net earnings, $93,788; fixed charges, $302,049, deficiency, (surplus,) $208,-261.

New-York and Canada—Gross earnings from operation, $185,649; operating expenses, $140,234; net earnings, $45,415; fixed charges, $78,750; deficiency, (surplus,) $33,335.

The deficiencies for the corresponding quarter last year were: Albany and Susquehanna, $14,006; Rensselaer and Saratoga, $211,118; New-York and Canada, $45,-991.

Pennsylvania Excursion Trains.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has arranged to run a special excursion train to Princeton next Saturday, on the occasion of the Harvard-Princeton ball game. The train will leave here at 1 P. M., returning after the close of the game.

Half fare excursion rates have been made by the Pennsylvania to and from Philadelphia for the dedication of the Odd Fellows Temple, on the 21st inst.

A large delegation of master brewers will go from this city to Milwaukee via the Pennsylvania line, to attend the convention there. Their train will be one of the finest special trains ever made up, being a counterpart of the noted Pennsylvania limited.

Burlington and Quincy Election.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Four and seventy thousand shares of stock were represented to-day at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The proceedings occupied but few moments. The annual report which has already been published, was adopted, and the old Board of Directors was re-elected. The board will meet in Boston on Thursday of next week, for the election of officers. The board is composed as follows: John M. Forbes, Charles J. Paine, William Endicott, Jr., Francis W. Hunnewill, Richard Olney, and George P. Gardner of Boston; John N. A. Griswold and James H. Smith of New-York; T. Jefferson Coolidge of Manchester, Mass.; Edward W. Hooper, of Cambridge, Mass., and Charles E. Perkins of Burlington, Iowa.

Samuel Barker Goes to London.

HAMILTON, Ontario, May 8.—Samuel Barker, whose report on the Grand Trunk finances led to the retirement of Sir Henry Tyler and the old board, left last evening for London in response to a cablegram from the men now in control. The object of his trip is not known, but it is suspected he will be given a responsible position in the company's service.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—In the case of the Union Trust Company of New-York against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, being the case in which receivers were originally appointed for the road, Judge Caldwell of the United States Court in St. Paul has signed an order authorizing the receivers to enter into such an arrangement with Wells, Fargo & Co. as might seem just, for the modification of the contract made by it with the Santa Fé system on Dec. 1, 1892.

—Commencing on next Sunday, a new through sleeping-car line from New-York to Chattanooga, Tenn., will lbe put on by the Southern Railway "Piedmont Air Line." going through the picturesque mountains of Western North Carolina, Asheville, Hot Springs, Paint Rock, and Knoxville. The through car will leave New-York via Pennsylvania Railroad at 4:30 P. M.

—The seventeenth annual convention of the American Ticket Brokers' Association began in St. Louis yesterday, President H. C. Meader presiding. One hundred and fifty delegates were present. Important measures will be introduced to-day, when the greater part of the convention's business will be transacted.

—It has been agreed by the Western Immigrant Association to share the immigrant business with the Grand Trunk on the old terms, providing the differential fight between that road and the Canadian Pacific is abandoned. The Grand Trunk has agreed to arbitrate the differential question.

—At the election of the Newburg and Orange Lake Electric Railroad yesterday, Directors were chosen as follows: Hegan C. Norton, Benjamin Norton, C. F. Norton, Chauncey Bedell, F. W. Miller, Fred Ingraham, S. S. Whitehouse, Benjamin Frick, and William Tobias.

—R. L. McKellar, General Western Agent of the Memphis and Charleston, with headquarters at St. Louis, has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent, vice J. S. Davis, resigned, and Commissioner of the Memphis Freight Bureau.

—President C. P. Huntington of the Pacific Mail, and Acting President J. Edward Simmons of the Panama Railroad, each said yesterday that the differences between the two companies had not yet been settled.

—The Philadelphia and Reading Road reports the coal tonnage transported over its lines for the week ending May 4 at 276,-446 tons, an increase of 84,597 tons over the same period of 1894.

—Approximated gross earnings of the Santa Fé Railroad system for the fourth week of April are $1,015,734; for the corresponding week last year, $1,003,352; increase, $12,382.

—C. F. Gardner succeeds James Bruce as Superintendent of the Clearfield and Mahoning Division of the Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Rochester Road.

—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, in Augusta, Ga., yesterday all of the old officers were re-elected.

—A large party of Grand Trunk officials enjoyed an excursion over the Lehigh Valley line between Buffalo and New-York, on Monday and yesterday.

—Thomas M. King, President of the Pittsburg and Western, and Second Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio system, is in New-York.

—J. A. Ferguson has been appointed traveling freight agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, with headquarters in Mackinaw City.

—William Bond has been designated as the joint agent in this city of the Red, White, and Midland fast freight lines.

—Steps are to be taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad to test the constitutionality of the Inter-State Commerce act of 1893.

The Standard of Revolt Is Flying.

From The London World.

Happily, signs are not wanting of a wholesome revolt on the part of the ordinary against the extraordinary man. London society has discovered that there are limits to its leniency, even toward those who have the supreme merit of affording it amusement. The critics, now that they have been given a lead, have realized that their feeble acquiescence in the Decadent Propaganda—prompted no doubt by a fear lest they should be considered "out of the movement"—was a great mistake, as well as a piece of cowardice, and are beginning to strike out.

Last, and best of all, the Decadents have begun to make themselves utterly ridiculous or altogether impossible. When an apostle of the new paganism a few years ago fell into the hands of some brutal and illiterate Philistines, who signalized their inability to appreciate his doctrines by ducking him in the Cherwell, one of his indignant admirers expressed the hope that he would prosecute his tormentors. Whereon an unsympathetic listener observed, "I suppose you mean under the Rivers' Pollution act." The retort may serve to show that wit is not the monopoly of the Decadent school. But even if it were, the advent, in letters, of even a prolonged interval of wholesome dullness would be preferable to the ascendency of that diseased and abnormal cleverness against the tyranny of which the average man and woman have now raised the standard of revolt.

TO DISCUSS SOCIETY'S PROBLEMS

A Pan-American Congress to be Held in Toronto in July.

A Pan-American Congress is to be held in Toronto, Canada, from July 18 to 25, to discuss the great social, economic, and moral problems that now perplex the world. Its managers have invited delegates from every county, province, State, and country in the Western hemisphere, and from the churches and educational and charitable institutions. Protestants, Catholics, and Hebrews alike are asked to join in the proceedings. The great object is to make some progress in the direction of developing the good, repressing the evil, eliminating the want and distress, and caring for the weak dependents of society.

The Rev. Samuel J. Smith of St. Paul is the President. The preliminary work is in the hands of S. Sherin, who has opened headquarters in the Rossin House, in Toronto, and who will supply any information which may be required. Mayor Warring Kennedy of Toronto is Vice President. The General Executive Committee is headed by Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul. Among those associated with him are Bishop J. H. Vincent of Chautauqua, the Rev. Dr. C. B. Wilcox of Lafayette, Ind.; Bishop M. N. Gilbert of St. Paul, Minn.; the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrill of New-York, President W. R. Harper of Chicago University, and the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Burwash of the Victoria University, in Toronto.

In order to facilitate discussion, the congress will be divided into six sections. The authors, editors, and publishers will form one. The educational section will include colleges, academies, seminaries, and schools. In the philanthropic section will be grouped the hospitals, asylums, homes, reformatories, and kindred institutions. There will also be a woman's section, including temperance and rescue work, and a denominational section. The Young People's Section will include Sunday schools, kindergartens, missionary societies, and like associations. There will be a general meeting every morning, and the sections will meet in the afternoons. In order that the fullest advantage may be had, both proceedings and discussions will be open to the public as well as the delegates.

The delegates are promised some concessions in railway fares, and the City of Toronto will look out for low rates for excursions to Niagara Falls and many points of interest near by.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

North Adams, Mass., May 8.—Mrs. Mary Driscoll, aged fifty-five, was burned to death this morning by a lamp explosion at her home, on River Street. She was attending her son, who is ill, when the accident happened. She had been a domestic in the home, in Brooklyn, of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage for a number of years.

Hazleton, Penn., May 8.—Christian May, aged seventy-three, escaped from the County Home last night, and, entering the cemetery at this place, adjusted a rope around his wife's monument and hanged himself. May was at one time quite wealthy, but met with financial reverses some time ago.

Gloucester, Mass, May 8.—Capt. Slocum started from here to-day in the sloop Spray for his trip around the world. Capt. Slocum sails direct for Gibraltar, and, as he will be in the path of the ocean steamers all the way, he hopes to be reported often.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—Logan Carlisle, Chief Clerk of the Treasury, will leave the latter part of the month for a short European trip.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 8—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

For MAINE, unsettled weather, showers in eastern and fair in western portion, cooler in southwestern portion, southerly winds, becoming variable. New-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, generally fair, cooler in southern portions, southerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, threatening weather, but probably without rain, cooler, southerly winds, becoming variable. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, southwesterly winds.

EASTER NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, except showers on the coast, warmer, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, southwesterly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair in northern, showers in southern portions, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, decidedly warmer, variable winds, becoming southeasterly. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, increasing southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southwesterly. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in eastern portion, cooler in western portion, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, increasing cloudiness, local storms, showers in northern portion, decidedly cooler, increasing southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. IOWA, conditions favorable for severe local storms; cooler in western portion, increasing southerly winds, becoming westerly. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in eastern, cooler in western portion, southerly winds, becoming westerly. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA and NEBRASKA, conditions favorable for severe local storms, showers in eastern portions, fair in western portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. KANSAS, fair, with conditions favorable for local storms, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. COLORADO, fair, cooler, northerly winds. MONTANA, showers, cooler in eastern portion, northwesterly winds.

The area of high pressure in the Atlantic States has decreased in energy. The area of high pressure on the Pacific coast has moved north, increasing in energy, and is overspreading the Northwestern districts. A storm has developed in the Upper Missouri Valley, central in South Dakota, with conditions favorable for producing severe local storms in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Unusually high temperatures prevail in the Missouri Valley and on the middle and south Rocky Mountain slopes. The barometer has fallen in the Atlantic States and on the Rocky Mountain slope, and risen on the Northern Pacific coast and in the extreme Northwest. The temperature has fallen in Northern New-England, the lower lake region, and the northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. It has risen in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Local rains have occurred in New-England, the lower lage region, the Middle States, and the Eastern Gulf States. Clearing and settled weather is indicated for the districts east of the Mississippi River, with generally higher temperature. The temperature will fall in the Missouri Valley and on the Rocky Mountain slope. Severe local storms are likely to occur in the Missouri Valley. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) have occurred during the last twenty-four hours: Decatur, Ala., 2.30; Union Springs, Ala., 1.70; Griffin, Ga., 1.60; Toccoa, Ga., 2.60. Maximum temperature for this afternoon at the following stations was higher than the previous record of the Weather Bureau for the first decade of May: Pueblo, 94; Concordia, 100; Wichita, 96; Huron, 94; Omaha, 94; Sioux City, 94; Pierre, 98; Yuma, 110.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; city or country; good city reference. 144 West 28th St., first floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress to go out of city; best reference. 359 West 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; will assist in waiting or plain washing; best references; no objection to country. 208 East 44th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing; assist with children or any other duties. 146 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.; Beers's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or do light housework; good reference. 167 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family; country preferred; first-class reference. 206 East 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; very good seamstress; understands wating on lady; best personal city references. 913 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid or waitress. 143 East 36th St., last employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; 3½ years' references. 104 East 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; first-class; personal reference. 318 West 40th St.; Quinn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with grown children or waiting. 736 9th Av., fourth floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or seamstress; best city reference. Call, Thursday, at 36 Riverside Drive.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By experienced girl to do chamberwork and fine sewing; can be well recommended. 239 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at last employer's, 332 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English person; would assist at waiting; best city reference. 137 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or MAID.—Four years' best city references; country preferred. 194 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family; four years and seven months' best city reference. 134 East 33d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing; best city references. Frey, 428 West 36th St., third floor, front; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family; good reference; leaves on account of family going to Europe. 119 West 60th St., Mrs. Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; to do chamberwork and sewing; will wait on lady or grown children if required; first-class city reference. Dormer, 460 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By good chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with children or waiting; best city reference. M. H., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family only; best reference. 424 West 45th St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young woman to go to country; in a small private family; best city reference. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing to go to the country. 147 West 36th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young American Protestant girl in private family; city or country; city reference. 134 West 19th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—In a private family, to go to the country for the Summer months. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 18 East 09th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at 15 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By French girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city references. M. L., 118 Macdougal St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid and assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman; or as chambermaid and waitress; private family; country preferred; reference. M. B., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; best city reference; prefer country for Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, between 10 and 12, Thursday, 29 West 9th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; in private family; city or country; first-class references from present employer. 30 West 88th St.

Cooks.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two competent young women; will be disengaged May 25; one as excellent family cook; other as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; both willing and obliging; first-class city reference. M. M., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, game; excellent bread and pastry maker; no objection to large family or to country; best city references. 140 West 53d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters, to go together; one as cook, other as chambermaid and waitress; eight years' best city reference; no objection to go a short distance in country. 208 East 44th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of bread, biscuit, cake, and ice creams; also game and meats; no objection to country; city references. L., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By American Protestant as first-class cook and laundress; reliable, obliging, and experienced; best city reference. Lordan, 1,437 3d Av., stationery store.

COOK.—By good cook; will do coarse wash or assist with other work; city or country; three years' city reference. 458 West 52d St., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as good cook and laundress; willing to go in country in Summer; three years' city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—English; first-class; in a private family; competent in all branches; luncheons and dinner parties; good bread maker; all kinds of dessert; best of references. Sheahan, 313 East 56th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; competent in all branches of cooking; excellent references. M., care of Mrs. Cornell, 158 East 44th St.

COOK.—First-class; French; in private family; understands every branch of cooking; dinner parties a specialty; first-class reference. M., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK and BAKER.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; understands her business; private family; best city reference. L. T., 240 East 79th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By thoroughly experienced cook; French and English cooking; lately arrived from London; can show first-class city references; age, 32; wages, $40 to $50. Mrs. Oliver, 206 West 39th St.

COOK.—By competent woman, as excellent cook and baker in private family; do marketing if required; best city references. M. T., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By smart young woman; competent cook; private family; city or country; good baker; do plain wash; good city reference. Y. M., 239 West 37th St.

COOK.—By respectable German woman; perfect cook; thoroughly understands all fancy cooking; city reference. D., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in country; can make good butter; good reference. 250 West 30th St.

COOK.—By good cook; fully competent; city or country; best city reference; willing to do washing. 306 East 56th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; can serve entrées, soups, desserts; good bread baker; good city references. 250 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable girl as competent cook; city or country; state wages; good city reference. M., 610 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; three years' city reference. 137 West 47th St.; no cards.

COOK.—Parisian; Cordon Bleu; city, country, or travel; excellent references. P., Box 52, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Very competent; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 112 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city references. Mary, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK.—By a reliable cook; private family; understands her business well; personal references; country preferred. 65 East 31st St.

COOK and COARSE WASHING.—By competent woman; baker; country preferred. M. S., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK and WAITRESS.—By a first-class cook and waitress; best references; no objection to country. Call 676 9th Av.; second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. 185 East 85th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; four years' city reference. 421 West 47th St.

COOK.—By responsible woman as good plain cook; will assist with washing; city or country; good reference. 125 West 24th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best reference. 425 West 48th St., Morey's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By excellent cook and plain laundress, with first-class reference; city or country. 241 East 59th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman; good baker; economical; small private family; city reference. 760 10th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook by day or week; first-class reference. 156 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook, with best city reference, in private family. 855 3d Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook and laundress; excellent baker; city or country; best city reference. 239 West 37th St. A. K.

COOK.—By a first-class cook who understands all kinds of baking, soups, meats, and desserts. 345 West 45th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant; a very capable, good cook; good references; city or country. 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference. 218 West 83d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady wishes to recommend a thoroughly honest American woman for work by the day; cleaning, plain washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Call, Wednesday, between 11 and 4, at 200 West 55th St., apartment No. 1.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by day; good laundress; housecleaning. Mrs. Finn, 244 West 67th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly capable, having several years' Western experience, would like a few more customers; terms $2 a day; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Wright, care Mrs. Henn, 569 Central Av., Brooklyn, E. D.

DRESSMAKER.—Go out by day; out of the leading house; pretty dainty gowns; good fitter and trimmer; for the right families; postal not answered; best reference. Miss McCoy, 337 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced cutter and fitter on ladies' and misses' street and evening costumes, capes and waists; reference; $2 per day. Ennis, 23 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by the day, or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Mrs. Huih, 392 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—As maid and seamstress, or to wait on growing children; references. L. W., 184 Franklin St., Brooklyn; care of Hall.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Good; by month; willing to assist with other work; city or contry. 1,575 3d Av.; ring Carpenter's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By highly accomplished Swiss lady, as governess or useful companion; fluent French, German, English; music, drawing; would travel or go abroad; highest references. Morat, 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—By young French lady, wishing to return to Europe, will give her services as governess or companion during Summer months in return for passage. S. S., Box 203 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By young Frenchwoman as nursery governess; is a fine mender and embroiderer. Can be seen at present employer's, 823 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS.—German; city or country; French, piano; best city reference. Care of Mrs. Rossa, 118 East 70th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady; or as nursery governess; French and music; third sewer; best references. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable North German girl; Protestant; as housekeeper in good family; best reference. 211 East 10th St.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable girl in a flat. Can be seen at present employer's, 49 West 57th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl as general houseworker in a flat. Can be seen at 49 West 57th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do housework; willing and obliging. 100 West 130 St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable girl; two years' reference; willing and obliging. King, 408 East 22d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—SEAMSTRESS and do LIGHT Chamberwork.—By two sisters, just landed; former has learned her business as dressmaker, milliner, and hairdresser; the other as plain dressmaker; ages, 20 to 23; Protestants. Frances, 157 West 10th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress, understanding dressmaking; best city references. Can be seen at 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German married woman; city, country, or abroad; experienced traveler; is able to take place as courier maid if required; good personal reference. R. S., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing; thoroughly understands duties of maid, or would assist with light household duties; best city references. Maid, care of Brown, 572 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 207 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined North German, as maid to lady or growing children; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; good city reference. R. R., Times Agency, 59 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid, hairdresser, and dressmaker; understands her duties thoroughly; would leave city; good reference. Maid, 241 West 23d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swedish; experienced hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; good traveler; excellent city reference from last employer. 150 East 49th St. Mrs. Howard.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person; first-class seamstress, dressmaker; good hairdresser; no objection to travel; city or country; best reference. Jeanne, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference; four years in last place. Call after 10 A. M., at 151 West 22d St.; ring Juliot's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; good city references; would like traveling. Address Mlle. Marie, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young American girl; willing to assist with children and make herself generally useful; city or country. C. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 207 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; speaks German, French, and English; city references. A. B., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; best city references. E. T., 224 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; good hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; best city reference. L. L., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or MAID COMPANION to INvalid lady. M., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl; permanent situation as maid and seamstress, or to grown children; good dressmaker; would like to go to the country; personal reference. 301 East 88th St., Mrs. Blok.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German young woman, for lady or children; speaks French and English; good traveling companion and packer; best references. G. H., 106 West 42d St.

MAID.—By an American girl as maid and seamstress; good traveler; understands cutting and fitting; can dress hair; willing to assist with children or light chamberwork. 607 3d Av., 4th bell.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; light chamberwork; five years' best reference from present employer. C., 11 University Place.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To lady or grown children; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork; does not object to country; city reference. S. A., 234 8th Av.

MAID.—By competent French girl, as lady's maid or for grown-up children; good seamstress; personal reference. Parisienne, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German Protestant girl; willing to do light chamberwork; in American family; best city reference. E. R., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced Protestant as maid and seamstress; hairdresser, cutter, and fitter; best of city reference. 51 West 12th St.

MAID.—By respectable North German girl as maid for grown children and assist with chamberwork, or chamberwork and plain sewing; best reference. Present employer's, 40 West 76th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Would travel; thoroughly understands care of ladies' wardrobe; good hairdresser; assist with other light work; references. K. R., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By French maid, speaking English; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; four years' references. C. A., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

MAID, NURSE, or SEAMSTRESS.—Assist with other light duties; first-class references; town or country. C. K., 203 East 48th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class French maid and seamstress; best city references. 318 West 35th St.; no cards.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two young women, who have worked together before; best city reference; city or country. K. B., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By girl as first-class laundress and assist in chamberwork; good references; family gone to Europe. 266 West 47th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; would take a family's washing for the Summer by the month or dozen; can do all kinds of fine work; reference. Care janitor, 547 East 136th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a competent young woman; in private family; wages, $20 to $25; best city reference. E. S., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; by respectable young woman in private family; country preferred; good reference; lady can be seen. M. E., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, where a second laundress is kept; first-class city reference from last employer. J. G., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; understands all kinds of laundry work; country preferred; best references. 206 East 20th St., care of Mrs. Wallace, top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman in private family; best city reference; city or country. E. B., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best of city reference. 804 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; with very best city references. Seen at 164 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as laundress in small private family; best city references. E. D., 152 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; has excellent references. 222 East 71st St., ground floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. Can be seen at 49 West 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family. 219 East 22d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, 30 West 88th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing milk; full charge; highest city references. J. J., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced German person; competent and trustworthy; take full charge of young or growing children; neat sewer; best references. M. G., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced and capable infant's nurse; one that can take full charge; city or country; personal reference. J. M. B., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; personal city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By young American girl as nurse to young children; would wait on lady or do any light duties; six years' city reference. Murray Hill Hotel, Room 347, ladies' entrance.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant young woman for baby or growing children; is good seamstress; the best of references. 1,016 3d Av.; ring once.

NURSE.—By young girl to take care of children; willing to assist with light work. 2,155 8th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

NURSE.—By young girl as child's nurse and assist with light chamberwork; city reference. 113 West 60th St.; Sexton's bell.

NURSE.—By a French girl, just arrived; no objection to go out of the city; willing and obliging. Bennington, 344 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse or chambermaid; good seamstress; city reference. Morere, 242 West 16th St.

NURSE.—By a Parisienne to growing children; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Parisienne, Box 330 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Honest Frenchwoman to take care of children or to be a lady's companion; references. Mrs. Philial, 100 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse; city references; city or country. 133 West 60th St.; ring Duane's bell.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork and sewing. Seamstress, 1,096 3d Av.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse for one child only. M. Herbster, 853 3d Av.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl to take care of children and do sewing. 134 East 31st St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent and experienced child's nurse; child about two years; neat sewer; first-class reference from last employer; no objection to country; nine years' reference. R. W., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a well-educated Englishwoman, who speaks French fluently, as thoroughly-experienced nurse to children; over three years' excellent city references. Nurse, care of Miss Gallagher, 610 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent person to take care of infant or growing child and sew; or would assist with other work; willing and obliging; best of reference. D. M., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an American as nurse to grown children; can teach English branches if required; three years' best city reference. 136 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing milk; full charge; highest city references. M. J. C., Box 377 Times Up Town.

WET NURSE.—By healthy German as wet nurse. 318 East 51st St.; no cards.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By competent waitress or parlormaid in private family; best reference from former or present employer. Call, for two days, 177 West 79th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly experienced in carving; serving all courses; wines, salads, &c.; excellent references. 347 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find position for her waitress, who will be disengaged 1st of June, or would take a chambermaid's place. Call at present employer's, 33 West 52d St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; understands serving courses, wines; makes all kinds of salads; can carve; has best city references; wages, $25. J., 304 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as waitress in private family; four years' city reference; left on account of death; no cards. 835 3d Av.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress in not too large a private family; must be permanent; city references. E. C., Box 204 Times.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires a place for her waitress, who is willing to assist with chamberwork. Call to-day, before 3 P. M., 66 East 56th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; good reference; country preferred. M. L., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; in private family; city or country; wages, $20 or $18; best reference. 136 West 10th St., two days.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress, capable of taking butler's place; city or country; best of city reference. 109 West 60th St.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a competent young girl; best city reference. 200 West 25th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl; best city or country reference from last place. Call, for two days, at 159 East 69th

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Easier Markets and a Light Speculative Demand.

TRADING MOSTLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Higher—Cotton Dull—Coffee Steady.

There was very little interest shown in the way of speculation, as operators were inclined to hold off for the Government report, which is due on the 10th, and the principal trading was in a scalping way, with prices at the close showing a slight decline on wheat and a shade advance on corn. Provisions were more active, and closed higher. Cotton was dull and hardly changed. Coffee was neglected and about steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	65¾@	66
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32⅝@	32¾
Corn, No. 2 steamer	57⅝@	...
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65 @	$3.75
Flour, straight Winter	3.35 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	6 13-16@	...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.00
Lard, Western steam	6.82½@	...
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	...
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@	4½
Cheese, full cream, new	7½@	...
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16¾@	...
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	...
Copper, lake	10.10 @	...
Lead	3.05 @	3.07½

WHEAT—Contracts were less active and very irregular, with the chief business in the way of scalping and switching, and the close weak at ½c decline, with cables easier, receipts large, clearances light, and free liquidation. Spot was moderately active on export account, with red Winter firm and Spring grades weak, with prices ½c lower with the options. Sales 120,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 72,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2¼@2¼c over May, free on board, afloat, and 48,000 bushels do at 1¾c over July, free on board, afloat. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter, 2⅛c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 6½c over July, free on board, afloat...Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 68c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73⅜c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 73⅜c, afloat....Clearances hence, 39,265 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 41,465 bushels....Receipts, 152,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 329,028 bushels; in the interior, 253,618 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened strong and advanced ⅝@⅝c with the West and on firmer cables, with local shorts covering; declined ⅝c on realizing and following the West, with the close steady at ½c advance, and a better speculative demand. Spot was moderately active and a trifle firmer. Sales, 74,500 bushels, including for export, 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, (so called,) at 56⅜c, free on board, and 8,000 bushels yellow at 57⅜c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 6,000 bushels steamer yellow at 55¾c, in elevator; 12,500 bushels do at 55@55½c, delivered; 10,000 bushels yellow on private terms, delivered, and 22,000 bushels ungraded white on private terms, delivered. ....Receipts, 179,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 1,196,980 bushels: in the interior, 98,425 bushels....Clearances hence, 9,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 107,167 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and almost neglected, with prices ⅛c lower on a local trade, with the close steady....Spot were steady and unchanged, with a light demand. ....Sales, 55,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 32½c, and 8,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 32⅝@32¾c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3, 31½c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c: No. 2 mixed, 33⅝@33¾c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 32½@34c; track white, 37@41c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 93,600 bushels; exports, 2,730 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	70,000	65¾ @66⅜	65⅞
June	20,000	66⅞ @	66⅞
July	1,810,000	66 13-16@67⅜	66⅞
August	30,000	67¼ @67⅞	67¼
September	325,000	67¼ @68⅛	67⅜
December	260,000	69⅝ @70⅝	69⅝
Total	2,515,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	88,000	55¼ @55⅝	55⅜
July	550,000	55⅜ @56	55½
September	160,000	55⅝ @56⅛	55¾
Total	790,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	30,000	32⅝ @...	32⅝
June	20,000	32¾ @33	32¾
July	80,000	33 @33⅛	33
No. 2 white—			
May	...	@...	36¼
June	...	@...	36¼
Total	130,000		

FLOUR—The demand was moderate, with full prices asked by receivers. Sales, 18,600 bbls, including of City Mills 4,540 bbls patents, 3,975 bbls clear, 950 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.65, in sacks; 500 bbls Spring patents at $3.65, in sacks; 6,000 bbls do at $3.75@$4.15; 500 sacks Spring straights at $3.40; 500 bbls Winter clear at $3.25@$3.35, 600 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.60, and 300 bbls Winter patents at $3.65@$3.75 Arrivals, 8,577 bbls and 12,239 sacks; exports, 6,387 bbls and 49,123 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 69,037 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	...@ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.75
No. 1	2.85@ 2.95
Clears	3.15@ 3.25
Straights	3.20@ 3.45
White wheat straights	3.30@ 3.55
Patents	3.25@ 3.60
Special brands	3.80@ 4.00
City patents	...@ 4.40
City clears	3.55@ 3.65
City extras	2.95@ 3.00
City supers	2.75@ 2.80
City fine	2.60@ 2.65

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@ ...	@ ...
Supers	Nominal.	$2.35@ ...
No. 2	2.25@2.35	2.45@2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.40

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.75@$3.80; fancy, $3.85@$4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.60; white do, $2.80; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.40; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Firm and fairly active. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.25; cut, $4.20 @$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fair demand and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 85 @90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; cornmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@ 60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The German demand was quiet yesterday, but from other export sources there was more or less inquiry, and some business done for shipment from the South. Generally the market was strong, with prime yellow essentially at 27½c for large lots and 27c for dock lots, while good off grade ruled at 26½c, as in least demand. A cargo of 4,000 bbls yellow was sold on private terms. Besides 100 bbls yellow, prime, at 27c, and 300 bbls white at 30c, a small lot of crude, in barrels, off grade, was sold at 22c. Crude in bulk at the mills had 19½c bid. COCOANUT OIL is in small demand and unchanged; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand and at steady prices; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate inquiry, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand and at steady prices; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 8.—Oil opened and lowest, 155; highest and closed, 169.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Made a slight advance, about 20 to 22 points on pork, 2 points on lard, and 5 to 7 points on bacon, and closed fairly firm, with a slight improvement in the Continent demand, both here and at the West, and a moderate increase of speculative orders.

LARD—Western steam was a trifle firmer, with a slight improvement in demand. Of cash, sales of 100 tcs at 6.80c, closing at 6.82½c, nominal. City steam was generally at 6.12½c, although some small lots were obtained at 6c, and again at 6.25c; sales of 140 tcs. Options—No sales; May closed at 6.80c, nominal; July at 6.97c, nominal. Refined was in light demand; Continent at 7.10c; South American at 7.55c. Compound lard was dull; quoted at 5@5.25c. The West closed at 6.55c, nominal, for May, while July was at 6.65@6.70c, closing at 6.70c bid; September at 6.80@6.85c, closing at 6.82c bid.

PORK—There was a large business here for export, to the extent of 1,100 bbls, with prices held steadily. The West closed steady at 20@22c higher prices, with May at $12.02, nominal; July was at $11.97½@ $12.20, closing at $12.17 asked; September at $12.07½@$12.37½, closing at $12.35. Prices here are: For mess, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.25.

BACON—Closed steady on the short-rib deals at 5@7 points advance, with a moderate degree of activity to trading. May at the West closed at 6.02c, nominal; July was at 6.07½@6.12½c, closing at 6.12½c; September at 6.20@6.27c, closing at 6.27c asked.

CUTMEATS—City meats are depressed, lower, and dull, more especially bellies. City-pickled shoulders, 5½c, 10-lb bellies, 6¾c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders, 5¼c.

BEEF—Ruled at firm prices on moderate demands. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city, extra India mess, in tierces, $18@$20.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, while prices were nominal. At the West, $18.50@ $19, the latter price for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were offered at easier prices. Receipts at the West, 48,528 head; same time last year, 62,458 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; active, firm; 5c higher; $4.25@$4.80; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,281 head; slow; 5@ 10c lower; $4.10@$4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,447 head; lower; $4.15@$4.55. Indianapolis —Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.50@$4.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $4.30@$4.55. Omaha—Receipts, 2,800 head; opens slow to 5c lower; $4.20@$4.50. Quotations here are 6c for heavy, 6⅛c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅜@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was not changed, although ruling rather easy at 4⅝c for city, and by reason of the offerings of Australian at a decline to 4⅞c, while bids of 4⅝c were sought for. Sale of 50 hhds city at 4⅝c; of country, sales of 90,000 lb at 4⅝@4¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market continued easy; sale of 25,000 lb in Philadelphia at 8¼c there. The pressers here still talked 8¼c, but possibly would have been willing to sell at 8¼c, while bidding was not better than 8c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 8⅝@8¾c. Of oleo oil, sale of 200 tcs in Rotterdam at 47 florins for Harrison.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and steady, closing at 10 points advance to 5 points decline, with only a local trade. Havre and Hamburg were unchanged and steady. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¾c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 1,400 bags No. 8, to arrive, at 14½c; 2,000 bags Maracaibo, on private terms, and 1,200 bags do, shipped to Europe....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—No sales.

Between Call and Close.—May, 250 bags at 14.25c, 500 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.35c, 500 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.35c; June, 250 bags at 14.15c, 250 bags at 14.20c, 250 bags at 14.15c, 500 bags at 14.10c; December, 250 bags at 14.45c, 250 bags at 14.40c; total, 3,500 bags.

Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for July; 15 points paid to exchange 250 bags June for May; 25 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for October; total for day, 6,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.25@14.35	...@...
February	14.20@14.30	...@...
March	14.20@14.25	...@...
April	...@...	...@...
May	14.30@14.35	15.30@15.35
June	14.10@14.15	15.30@15.35
July	14.50@14.55	15.10@15.20
August	14.40@14.50	14.85@14.90
September	14.40@14.50	14.50@14.60
October	14.45@14.55	14.15@14.20
November	14.35@14.45	13.95@14.00
December	14.35@14.45	13.85@13.90

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	213,875
Arrivals—Steamship Bessel, Bahia, (not included before)	1,976
Total	215,851
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,634
Total stock in New-York to-day	211,217
Total stock in Baltimore	16,220
Arrivals	...
Total	16,220
Deliveries yesterday	251—15,969
Total stock in New-Orleans	26,248
Arrivals	...
Total	26,248
Deliveries yesterday	196—26,053
Total stock in other ports	....
Total	42,022
Total stock in United States	253,239
Afloat from Rio, per steam, to May 7	124,000
Afloat from Rio, per sail, to May 7	21,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, to May 7	92,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 30	22,000
Total	512,239
Same time 1894	418,924

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.25 above No. 7		No. 9..90 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.25 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10.2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19¼@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Ocana	18 @20
Bogoto	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19¾	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18½@19½	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19¼@21¼	Jamaica	17 @23¾
Mocha	25½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were very quiet and ruled steady all day, with the close quiet at unchanged prices to 2 points advance, and only a local scalping trade. Liverpool was ⅛@1 point higher and port receipts moderate, but speculators were holding off for the Government report of the 10th inst. Spot was unchanged and quiet, with sales of 200 bales to shippers and 776 bales to spinners, with 3,100 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 1-16
Middling uplands	6 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅜c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1½c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.61@6.62	6.62	6.60	1,700
June	6.52@6.53	6.54	6.52	4,800
July	6.58@6.59	6.59	6.57	4,300
August	6.63@6.64	6.64	6.62	15,200
September	6.66@6.67	6.68	6.67	500
October	6.71@6.72	6.73	6.70	9,500
November	6.75@6.76	6.75	6.75	700
December	6.80@6.81	6.81	6.80	800
January	6.85@6.86	6.87	6.85	500
February	6.90@6.92	..	..	...
March	6.95@6.97	..	..	...
Total				38,000

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Full prices were obtained for fine grades, with a very fair inquiry.

N. Orleans, centrifugal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—The inquiry has been more pronounced, and prices continue firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3½@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2¾@2¾
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5¾	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅛@6⅜		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw continues to meet with a good demand at firm prices. Sales, 29,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 2½c, cost and freight....Refined fairly active and firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞ @3
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜ @2¾
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 5-16@ ...

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16		@5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅞	@4 15-16	
Granulated	4 7-16	@4⅝	
Cutloaf	5 1-16	@5¼	
Crushed	5 1-16	@5¼	
Powdered	4⅝	@4 15-16	
Coarse granulated	4 9-16	@4⅝	
Fine granulated	4 7-16	@4⅝	
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16	@4⅝	
Con. granulated	4 11-16	@4⅞	
Cubes	4 11-16	@4⅞	
XXXX powdered	4 15-16	@5⅛	
Mold A	4 11-16	@4⅞	
Diamond A	4 7-16	@4⅝	
Confectioners' A	4 5-16	@4½	
Columbia A	4 3-16	@4⅜	
Windsor	4 3-16	@4⅜	
Ridgewood	4 3-16	@4⅜	
Phoenix A	4½	@4 5-16	
Empire A	4⅜	@4 5-16	
No. 6	4	@4 3-16	
No. 7	3⅞	@4 1-16	
No. 8	3¾	@4 1-16	
No. 9	3 13-16	@4	
No. 10	3¾	@3 15-16	
No. 11	3 11-16	@3⅞	
No. 12	3 9-16	@3¾	
No. 13 (net)	3⅝	@...	
No. 14 (net)	3¼	@...	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Receipts are quite moderate, and choice grades are held unchanged on a fairly active demand.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	18 @...
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @...
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, extra	16½@...
Welsh tubs, firsts	14½@15½
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	10 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	18 @...
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery firsts	12 @13
Imitation creamery, seconds	8½@10
Dairy, firsts	11 @12
Dairy, thirds to seconds	7½@ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 7½

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	8 @13
Western—	
Creamery, June	9 @14
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—A continued dull market, with prices weak.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7¼@ 7¾
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¼@ 7¾
State full cream, large, good to choice	6½@ 7
State full cream, common to fair	5 @ 6¼
State full cream, small, fancy	7 @ 7½
State full cream, small, fair to good	5 @ 6¾
State light skims, Central N.Y., choice	5 @ 5½
State light skims, Cent. N.Y., com. to f'r	2 @ 4½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4 @5
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2½@ 3½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1½@ 2
State full skims	1 @ 1¼

OLD CHEESE.

State full cream, fancy	10½@11
State full cream, prime to choice	9 @10
State full cream, common to good	6 @ 8½
State part skims	1½@ 5

EGGS—A limited sale, mainly of fancy, with the tone irregular.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@13¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12¾@13¼
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12 @12¾
Duck	13 @17
Goose	20 @24
Western, culls, 30 doz. case	3.20@3.60

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples continue scarce and firm. Strawberries steady for choice to fancy qualities, but receipts largely defective, especially those from North Carolina and Florida, the undergrades drag. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $4@$4.75; do, Roxbury, russet, $4@$4.25; do, golden, $2.50@$3.50; do, inferior, $2@$2.50; strawberries, Norfolk, per quart, 18@20c; do, Charleston, 15@28c; do, North Carolina, 8@20c; do, Florida, 15@15c.

FRUITS—DRIED—No further quotable change in either evaporated or sun-dried apples; movement light, however, and feeling easy. Chops inquired for. Cores and skins slow. Scarcely anything doing in small fruits, and California fruits still favor the buyer, though there is a fair consumptive trade in progress. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7¼@7¾c; do, prime to choice, 6¼@6¾c; do, common to fair, 5½@6c; do, sun-dried, 5½@6c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20c; cherries, State, pitted, 4¾@5c; plums, State, 4½@5c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8¼c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¾@9½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Further arrivals of 12 cars of Western and 2 cars of Southern. A half dozen carloads of the best fowls sold early at 10¾c, but the market hardened slightly later and closed at about 10½c for both Western and Southern. Turkeys steady; ducks and geese very dull. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 60c@ $1; fowls, per lb, 10½c; roosters, 6½@7c; turkeys, 9@10c; old cocks, per pair, 50@60c; geese, 60c@$1; pigeons, 25@45c.

DRESSED—A fair demand for prime fresh fowls to-day at 10c, and some pet marks held a fraction higher, though without important sales. Accumulations from previous receipts moving slowly and often shaded to 9½@9¾c. Old cocks steady. Spring ducks and Philadelphia Spring chickens slightly in sellers' favor. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 10@13c; fowls, 9½@ 10c; old cocks, 6¼@7c; old geese, 5@8c; old ducks, 10@12c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 20@30c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 33@ 40c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$3.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes still quiet, and freely offered. Most other vegetables are in large supply and freely offered at weak and irregular prices.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.00@$1.25
Asparagus, prime, per dozen	50@ 75
Beets, Florida, per crate	1.50@ 2.75
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.00@ 2.25
Cabbage, Florida, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Cabbage, Ch'n, per bbl-crate	3.00@ 3.50
Celery, N. O., per dozen roots	35@ 65
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	1.50@ 2.50
Kale, L. I., per bbl	75@ ...
Lettuce, Norfolk, per bbl	75@ 1.50
Lettuce, Norfolk, per basket	30@ 50
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.00@ 1.10
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb bag	1.70@ 1.75
Peas, Charleston, per basket	50@ 1.75
Radishes, Norfolk, per bbl	75@ 1.25
Spinach, Long Island, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Squash, Florida, white, per crate	40@ 50
Squash, Florida, yellow, per crate	40@ 75
String beans, Fla., wax, per crate	50@ 75
String beans, Fla., wax, per crate	50@ 1.25
Turnips, Canada Russia, per bbl	85@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	2.50@ 4.50
Tomatoes, Key West, per carrier	2.00@ 3.50
Tomatoes, Key West, per small crate	50@ 75

POTATOES.

Florida, prime per bbl	3.00@ 5.00
Bermuda, prime, per bbl	5.00@ 6.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	3.00@ 4.00
Jersey, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.75@ 2.00
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	1.90@ 2.12
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.00@ 2.10
Nova Scotia, per 180-lb sack	2.12@ 2.25
Sweets, Vine, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Sweets, other So. Jersey, double-heads	1.50@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady, at the recent slight improvement, though outside quotations are not easily reached for important quantities. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, shipping, 55c; clover, mixed, 55@60c; clover, 45@50c; rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—Interior advices show weakness, while local demand continues light, with prices unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	9	@...	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 8	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5	@...	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	9	@...	
Bavarian, new	22	@24	
Bohemian, new	23	@26	
Altmarks, new	18	@20	

HIDES—Supplies are moderate and demand good, with prices held firmly.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	15 @...
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	15 @...
Cordova, selected	21@24	15 @...
California, selected	22@25	14 @...
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	13 @14½
Orinoco, selected	21@23	13 @14
Bogota, selected	21@24	13 @14
Central America, selected	20@22	13 @14
Payta, selected	23@25	11 @11½
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	... @ 9
Puerto Cabello, selected	21@23	13½@...
La Guayra, selected	23@25	13 @...
Laguna, selected	17@20	... @ 9
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	9 @...
Tampico, selected	20@21	12½@...
Tabasco, selected	20@21	12 @...
Truxillo, selected	16@17	...@12
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	12½@...
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	11 @11½
Calcutta Buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	8½@10½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	11½@12½
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	12 @12½
Corientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grando kips, selected	10@13	11 @12½
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	12½@...
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	8½@...
Maranham, as they run	26@28	... @ 8½
Payta, as they run	25@32	... @ 9
Pernambuco, as they run	20@24	9 @...
Progreso, as they run	23@25	7 @ 7½
Savanilla, as they run	26@30	10 @...
Matamoras, selected	24@29	9½@...
Texas, selected	24@30	9 @...
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35@50	6¾@...
New-Orleans City, selected	40@75	6¼@...
Texas ox and cow, selected	50@90	7 @...

LEATHER—The market is without further advance, but full prices are obtained for the moderate offerings.

SEEDS—There was a fair jobbing business and firm prices. Quoted at 10½c for No. 1 and 10¾c for fancy as asking prices.

HEMLOCK.

	Ncn-Acid. Buenos Ayres.	—Acid.— Common Hides.	Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	20½@21½	...@...	21 @...
Middle, first selection	20½@21½	...@...	21 @...
Heavy, first selection	20½@21½	...@...	23 @...
Light, seconds	19½@20½	...@...	20 @...
Middle, seconds	19½@20½	...@...	20 @...
Heavy, seconds	19½@20½	...@...	20 @...
Damage, all weights	18½@19½	...@...	19 @...
Rejects			18 @...

UNION.

Light backs	@34	Light backs	
Middle backs	@34	cow	33 @34
Middle heavy	@34	Seconds	32 @...
Seconds, do	@32	Bellies	16 @17

OAK.

Dressed backs	@37	Bellies	17 @18
Seconds	@34		

METALS—Tin steady at 14.40@14.45c. Lake copper strong at 10.10c. Lead steady at 3.05 @3.07½c. Spelter firm at 3.30c.

TEA—The auction sale of 5,749 pks was at easier prices on green, but steady on other grades, including: Moyune—237 pks Hyson at 9@7¼c; 721 pks Young Hyson, 30@ 9¼c; 212 pks Imperial, 23½@11¾c; 315 pks Gunpowder, 33½@16¼c. Ping Suey—173 pks Young Hyson, 5½@8½c; 387 pks Imperial, 18½@8¼c. Japan—15 pks pan-fired, 18½@ 18½c; 1,085 pks Congou, 19½@8¼c; 1,003 pks India and O. Pekoe, 38@16c. Oolong—468 pks Foochow, 13@10c; 435 pks Amoy, 11½@ 9½c; 682 pks Formosa, 32@15¼c.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light, with prices steady.

Southern, reg

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Realizing Sales Result in Lower Prices for Some Stocks.

MANY ISSUES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE

The Average of the Active List Still 25 Points Lower than the Best of the Panic Year—The Extent of the Advance.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

If the present advance in the stock market had been the result of manipulation by one or more speculative pools, or if the limited extent of to-day's reaction could be attributed to support from speculative combinations, there might be good foundation for the attitude of the majority of board room traders in taking position anticipatory of a lower level of prices. But these speculative traders do not as yet appreciate that conditions which have prevailed for two years or more have changed, and that the change has come at a time when stocks are selling at little advance over panic prices.

A comparison of the top prices to-day with the best prices of 1893, the panic year, will not be without interest, especially to those who talk about the recent advance having more than discounted all the evidences of improvement. This shows that, with the exception of Lake Shore, which is 10 points higher now than then, the active stocks are from 3 to 78 points lower. Here are the figures:

Balt. & Ohio	38	Michigan Central	8
Candian Pacific	38	Missouri Pacific	31
Canada Southern	5	N. Y. Central	12
Jersey Central	36	Erie	14
Ches. & Ohio	3	Reading	36
Burlington	25	Sugar	19
St. Paul	18	Chicago Gas	20
Northwestern	18	D. C. F.	46
Rock Island	20	General Electric	78
Lou. & Nashville	19	Western Union	10

And that the extent of the advance from the extreme low point of the panic year may be seen at a glance the recovery is indicated in the following figures:

Balt. & Ohio	41½	Michigan Central	20
*Canadian Pacific	14	Mo. Pacific	13
Canada Southern	16	N. Y. Central	7
Jersey Central	13	Erie	5
Ches. & Ohio	10	Reading	5
Burlington	9	Sugar	53
St. Paul	15	Chicago Gas	35
Northwestern	19	D. C. F.	4
Rock Island	18	West. Union	24
Louis. & Nash.	19	Gen. Electric	5

*Decline.

These figures will repay study. There are certain exceptional changes, such as those in Sugar and Chicago Gas, due, as every one knows, to special speculative conditions, and they can well be omitted from consideration at present. The railway stocks quoted are those actively traded in, and the improvement in them is even more marked than in the ordinary shares which go to make up the general list. With the average of prices 28 points below the prices of 1893, it is hardly time to talk about a culmination of the recovery, particularly when the extent of that recovery has been only 14 points, including the exceptional gains in Sugar, Chicago Gas, and Western Union.

There was realizing in to-day's market, and as a result prices receded somewhat. The losses, however, were not material, the chief decline being 1¼ in Sugar, Northwestern, and Leather preferred, and 1⅛ in Burlington. Canadian Pacific, which advanced nearly 3 points yesterday, lost 2 to-day. Other declines which extended to ¾ of a point, numbered only seven, while the advances of ⅝ and more numbered seventeen stocks. This is not a very bad showing for a bear day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was freely offered on mixed collateral of good character. The demand continued fairly good, especially from stock commission people. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was somewhat more active, but with little increase in the supply. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ for four months' commission house acceptances and four months' single names of choice character, 4½@5 for six months' single names, and 5½ for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $98,386,138, and the balances were $6,643,656. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $399,793.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅝c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$31,857,733
Imports for the same period	15,895,882
Net exports	$15,972,351
Net exports to date, 1894	17,586,348
Net exports to date, 1893	46,495,660
Net exports to date, 1892	17,013,214

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were very active and strong. The dealings were larger than for many months past, although there have been some very heavy transactions recently. The Northern Pacific issues, Texas Pacific seconds, and Southern Railway fives were in particularly sharp demand, the sales of these alone amounting to over $2,000,000, a good ordinary day's total for the entire list. Prices advanced sharply, and, despite the slight setback on the stock market, closed at very near the best of the day. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., Cal. & Pacific 1st.....1
Central Pacific 6s, 1895.....1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s.....1¼
Duluth & I. R. 1st.....1
Georgia Southern & Florida 1st.....1
Houston & Texas gen. 4s.....1
Iowa Central 1st.....1½
L., Ev. & St. Louis gen. 4s.....2
M., L. & W. 1st.....1
Morris & Essex 1st.....1¼
Norfolk & Western 1st, Clinch Valley.....1
Northern Pacific 2d, c.....1⅜
Northern Pacific 3d, c.....2½
Northern Pacific con. 5s.....2
Northern Pacific con. 5s, t. r.....1¼
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes.....2
Ohio & Mississippi con., s. f.....1
Ohio Southern 1st con.....1⅜
Oregon Improvement con. 5s.....1⅜
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 2d.....3½
St. J. & G. I. inc.....1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.....1½
Texas Pacific 2d.....1
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s.....1⅜
Union Pacific col. tr. notes.....4
Union Pacific, L. & C. 1st.....5
Wabash deb., B.....1½

DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & T. 6s.....1⅛

Government bonds were very strong. The 4s of 1925 advanced 1 per cent. The sales on call were $7,000 5s, coupons, at 116; $20,000 4s, registered, 1925, at 121¼; $3,000 do, coupon, at 121¾@122⅛, and $12,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 112½. The following were the closing quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	
4s, r., 1907	112¼	113
4s, c., 1907	112⅜	113
4s, r., 1925	122¼	122⅜
4s, c., 1925	122¼	122⅜
5s, r., 1904	115¾	116
5s, c., 1904	115½	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	--
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	--
Currency 6s, 1897	105	--
Currency 6s, 1898	100	--
Currency 6s, 1899	111¼	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅝	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅝	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅝	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅝	--

In State bonds, $22,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s, of 1991, sold at 58⅝@59⅛, and $5,000 South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, at 1½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147½	147½	147½	147½	145	148	35
Alton & Terre Haute	43	43½	43	43½	43	44½	250
American Cotton Oil	28⅜	29⅜	28⅜	29⅜	29	29½	1,570
American Cotton Oil pf	78¼	78¼	77½	77½	77¼	78¼	20
American Express	114⅜	114⅜	114	114	113	115	45
*American Sugar Refining	115½	115½	114¼	114⅜	114⅜	114½	57,555
*American Sugar Refining pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90½	90⅝	890
American Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	94	94	93	95	80
*American Tobacco	103⅞	104⅞	103⅞	104¼	104¼	104½	5,810
American Tobacco pf	109	109	109	109	109¼	110	181
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	6½	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	6½	10,655
Baltimore & Ohio	58	59	58	58½	58¼	59	1,962
*Bay State Gas	20	20½	19½	20¼	21	22	600
Bur., C. R. & Northern	45	45	43	43	45	45	14
Canada Southern	53¼	54	53¼	53¾	53¾	54	3,380
Canadian Pacific	52	52	51	51	51	51½	700
Central Pacific	19	19	19	19	18½	19½	210
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	21⅝	21½	17,728
Chicago Gas	74	74⅜	73½	73⅝	73⅝	74	5,880
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54½	57	54¼	56	55¾	56¼	7,460
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	98	98½	97½	98¼	98¼	98⅜	1,000
Chicago & Northwestern	97⅛	98⅜	97¼	97½	97½	97⅝	5,800
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	78½	78⅝	77½	77⅝	77⅝	77⅞	14,039
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44½	45	43¾	43¾	43½	43¾	2,925
C., M. & St. Paul	65¾	65¾	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	23,930
C., M. & St. Paul pf	120¾	120⅞	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	120	104
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	69½	69½	68	68	67½	68	10,660
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	7	400
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7	7½	7	7	7	7¼	400
Col., H. V. & Toledo	26⅜	27¼	26⅜	26⅞	27	27¼	315
Consolidated Gas Company	143	143⅞	143	143½	143¼	144	1,255
Delaware & Hudson	130½	130½	130	130	130	130⅝	404
Del., Lack. & Western	160⅜	160⅜	160⅜	160⅜	160½	161	110
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14½	15	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	45⅜	46⅜	45⅜	45½	45¾	46	1,175
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	8	8	8	8	7¾	8	400
Dis. & C. F., all in. pd.	19⅜	20⅝	19¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜	54,106
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	97	97½	97	97½	97¼	97¾	300
Erie Tel. & Tel.	55½	56⅜	55½	56⅜	56½	57	1,280
Flint & Père Marquette	16½	16½	16½	16½	16	17½	100
Flint & Père Marquette pf	42½	43	42	42	42	47	300
General Electric	34⅜	84½	34	84	33⅞	34½	4,885
Great Northern pf	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	109	95	140
Illinois Central	94	94	93⅜	93⅜	94	95	600
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23¼	23⅝	100
Iowa Central	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9	9¼	160
Iowa Central pf	30	30	30	30	29½	..	210
Laclede Gas	28¼	29	28¼	28¼	28½	29	500
Lake Erie & Western	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	1,985
Lake Erie & Western pf	77½	77⅞	77½	77⅝	77⅝	78	2,240
Lake Shore	144	144¼	144	144	144	144¼	565
Long Island	85	85	85	85	85½	87½	100
*Long Island Traction	11⅝	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝	12	810
Louisville & Nashville	56⅜	58¼	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	3,100
†Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8⅝	9⅜	8½	9¼	9¼	9⅜	4,675
†Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28¼	27½	28⅝	1,110
Manhattan Con	119½	119½	118½	118½	118½	119	445
*Metropolitan Traction	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	..	..	50
Mexican National ctfs	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..	..	100
Mexican National Constr	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	..	..	50
Michigan Central	99⅝	100⅜	99⅝	100⅜	100	100½	635
Michigan Peninsula Car pf	58	58	58	58	..	..	10
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32½	32½	32⅝	300
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	57	57	56	56	55½	56½	400
Missouri Pacific	28⅛	29⅛	27⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28½	9,985
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	1,000
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	32⅞	33¼	32¼	32½	32⅜	32½	6,195
Mobile & Ohio	20	20⅛	20	20¼	20¼	23¼	900
*National Lead Co	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅝	35	35¼	3,405
*National Lead Co. pf	89⅜	89⅝	89½	89⅝	89	89⅝	1,118
National Linseed Oil	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	24	25	330
National Starch	9½	10⅜	9½	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	600
New-Jersey Central	96⅞	97	96¼	96½	96¼	96¾	2,700
New-York Central	99¼	99¾	99¼	99½	99	99¾	2,630
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	42	42	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜	42	2,800
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	30¼	31	1,100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅝	825
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	26	26	26	26	26	..	100
New-York, Sus. & West.	13⅜	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13	2,460
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	37½	37½	36½	36½	36¾	..	1,475
Norfolk & Western	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	200
Norfolk & Western pf	17½	17⅝	17	17⅜	17½	18	980
North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝	5½	2,080
Northern Pacific	5	5	5	5	4⅞	5	510
Northern Pacific pf	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	3,330
Ontario & Western	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝	3,715
Oregon Improvement	10	10	10	10	9⅝	11	350
Pacific Mail	27	28	26⅜	27	27	27½	10,755
Peoria & Eastern	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	6	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	5	5½	5	5	5	5¼	920
Philadelphia & Reading	10⅞	17¼	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	7,655
P., C., C. & St. L.	20¾	21⅜	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	21	3,312
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	52	52⅝	51½	52⅜	52	53	1,725
Pullman Pal. Car Co	174	174	174	174	173½	174½	130
Quicksilver	4	4	4	4	4	4½	300
St. Louis Southwestern	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅝	4,600
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	13¼	13½	5,455
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	90	88	88	85	90	137
St. Paul & Omaha	36½	37	36½	36½	36½	37	1,000
St. Paul & Omaha pf	113	113	113	113	111	114	10
Southern Pacific	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	20	20½	850
Southern Railway	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅝	9,050
Southern Railway pf	40½	40⅝	39½	39¾	39⅜	39¾	7,138
Tennessee Coal & Iron	23⅜	24⅜	23¼	24	23⅞	24	6,740
Texas Pacific	10⅝	11	10⅝	11¼	11¼	11¼	12,350
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8⅞	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	9¼	9¾	1,950
Union Pacific	15⅜	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	15	15⅛	1,792
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	620
U. S. Cordage	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7	7	7¼	2,158
U. S. Cordage pf	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅝	464
U. S. Cordage gtd	17¾	17¾	17	17	16⅞	17½	912
United States Express	36	36	36	36	35	40	9
United States Rubber	41⅞	42	41½	41⅝	41⅜	41⅞	1,760
United States Rubber pf	95½	95½	95½	95⅜	94½	95	30
*United States Leather	21¼	21½	20	20⅝	20½	20⅝	10,990
*United States Leather pf	91½	91½	90⅜	90⅜	90½	91	1,840
Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	1,550
Wabash pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	3,880
Wells-Fargo Express	107	107	107	107	104	105	10
Western Union Telegraph	90⅜	91⅜	90½	90⅞	90⅞	91⅛	18,136
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13½	6,910
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	44	44⅜	43½	44⅜	44	44⅜	760
Wisconsin Central	6	6	6	6	5½	6	150

Total sales.....435,417

*Unlisted. †Ex rights.

Mining Stocks.

Chrysolite	.18	.18	.18	.18	..	..	500
Horn Silver	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	..	..	200
Total sales							700

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st	1,000	41½					
	6,000	42					
Atch, J Co & W 1st	4,000	37					
Atch, Top & S F 4s	7,000	73					
	10,000	73⅛					
	1,000	73					
	13,000	72⅞					
	6,000	72¾					
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	25,000	23½					
	30,000	23⅜					
	5,000	23¼					
	10,000	23¼					
	20,000	23⅜					
	5,500	23½					
	15,000	23½					
	10,000	23⅜					
	25,000	23¼					
	20,000	23⅜					
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	1,000	111¼					
Canada So 2d	1,000	103¾					
Cent of N J Gen 5s	2,000	114					
Cent Pac 6s, 1895	1,000	102½					
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	2,000	107½					
Ches & O Gen 4½s	1,000	79⅛					
	15,000	80					
	5,000	79⅜					
	10,000	79⅞					
	20,000	80					
	3,000	80¼					
	4,000	80					
	5,000	79⅜					
	2,000	79⅜					
	7,000	79⅜					
	11,000	79⅞					
	10,000	79⅝					
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	5,000	93¼					
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	1,000	86					
	2,000s3	121					
	1,000	121					
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	6,000	88¼					
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	1,000	98½					
Chi G L & C Co 1st	4,000	95					
Chi & Ind Coal 1st	2,000	101					
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	34,000	47					
	30,000	47¼					
	5,000	47					
	5,000	47					
	4,000	47⅛					
	14,000	47⅛					
Chi & Northwestern 25-Yr Deb 5s	5,000	105					
30-Yr Deb 5s	7,000	106½					
Chi & N W Ext 4s	1,000	100					
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	1,000	103¾					
	5,000	103⅝					
	1,000	103⅛					
	6,000	103⅝					
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	13,000	91					
	10,000	91¼					
Chi, St L & N O 5s	5,000	119¼					
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	2,000	101					
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st	2,000	107					
Col Coal & Iron 6s	1,000	95					
Colorado Midland 4s	2,000	28¼					
	5,000	28					
	12,000	28½					
Col, H V & Tol 5s	5,000	92⅜					
Col, H V & T G M 4s	3,000	96					
	6,000	95⅜					
Consumers Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	1,000	86					
	10,000s3	86					
	3,000	86					
	4,000	85⅝					
Den & Rio Grande 4s	2,500	85¾					
D, Mac & Mar L G	2,000	25					
	4,000	24					
Dul & Iron Range 1st	5,000	96					
Ft W & D C 1st	5,000	72½					
East Tenn Reor Lien 4-5s	10,000	86					
	10,000	85½					
	15,000	86					
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	1,000	104¾					
	3,000	105					
	1,000	104⅞					
	2,000	105½					
	15,000	105¼					
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	5,000	97½					
	5,000	97⅞					
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st	7,000b5F	96					
Gal Har & S An 2d	5,000	100½					
	6,000	100⅞					
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	1,000	90¾					
Georgia So & F 1st	10,000	89½					
	4,000	89¾					
	6,000	90					
	11,000	55					
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	5,000	65¾					
Int & Gt N 1st	5,000	117½					
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	12,000	89					
	6,000	89½					
	10,000	90					
	5,000	90½					
	1,000	90					
Kanawha & Mich 4s	2,000	77½					
	10,000	72					
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented	10,000	107½					
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s	4,000	96¾					
	23,000	96					
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s	1,000	116¾					
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s	3,000	104½					
Lehigh & W B Con. Assented	1,000	105					
Long Dock 6s	10,000	127					
Louis, Ev & St L General Gold 4s	5,000	74					
Lo & Nash Cons	15,000	107¾					
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	10,000	80¼					
	25,000	80⅞					
	10,000	81					
Lo, N A & Chi Cons	6,000	100					
Lo, N A & Chi G M	5,000	72					
	5,000	72½					
Man Ry Con 4s	13,000	100¼					
Mex Nat 2d Inc 6s, B	10,000	8¾					
	40,000	9					
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	5,000	109					
Mil, L S & W 1st	3,000	128½					
Mil & St P 7s, Gold	4,000	124					
Mil & St Paul 1st Lac & Dav Div	4,000	107⅞					
Minn & St L 1st S W Ext	5,000	122					
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	3,000	85⅞					
	12,000	85⅝					
	5,000	85⅝					
	1,000	85⅝					
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	31,000	59					
	2,000	58⅞					
	10,000	59					
	5,000	59¼					
	500	59½					
	47,000	59½					
	10,000s3	59⅜					
Mo, Kan & East 1st	3,000	87¼					
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	5,000	80⅝					
	10,000	81					
	5,000	81¼					
	3,000	81⅜					
	1,000	81					
	1,000	81⅜					
Long Dock 6s	1,000	105					
Mobile & Ohio New	2,000	120					
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	25,000	65¾					
Morris & Essex 1st	5,000	140½					
	5,000	140⅝					
Morris & E Con Gtd	3,000	142					
Nat Starch M Co 1st	28,000	95					
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs	2,000	140					
N Y, Sus & W 1st Refunding 5s	1,000	107					
Norfolk & Western Clinch Val Div 1st	5,000	60					
Nor Pac Cons 5s	77,000	38½					
	10,000	39					
	5,000	39¼					
	20,000	39½					
	5,000	39					
	3,000	39½					
	8,000	39¼					
	27,000	39½					
	10,000s20F	39½					
	55,000	39¾					
	5,000	39⅝					
	10,000	39¾					
	1,000	39½					
	10,000	39¾					
	115,000	39¾					
	5,000	39⅝					
	68,000	40					
	15,000s20F	40					
	16,000	40					
	10,000	40¼					
	5,000	40½					
	30,000	40¼					
	9,000	40⅜					
	10,000	40½					
	6,000	40⅜					
	192,000	40					
	13,000	39⅞					
	43,000	40					
Trust Receipts	40,000	39					
	23,000	39¼					
	10,000	39					
	13,000	39⅛					
	10,000	39¼					
	20,000	39¼					
Nor Pac 1st, Coup	5,000	117½					
	10,000	117					
N Y Cent Deb 5s	9,000b3	106¾					
Nor Pac 1st Reg	5,000	116⅝					
	15,000	116⅞					
	25,000	117					
	20,000	116⅞					
Nor Pac 2d, Coup	33,000	98					
	15,000	99					
	5,000	99¼					
	5,000	99½					
	1,000	99¼					
	2,000	99¼					
	6,000	99¼					
	4,000	98⅝					
	5,000s20F	98½					
	5,000	98½					
Registered	20,000	98					
Nor Pac 3d, Coup	6,000	68¼					
	6,000	69					
	15,000s20F	69					
	9,000	69					
	5,000	69¼					
	5,000	69⅞					
	5,000	69⅞					
	5,000	70					
	82,000s20F	69					
Nor Pac Col Tr Notes	30,000	84½					
	10,000	85					
	6,000	84⅝					
	35,000	85					
	5,000	85¼					
	20,000s20F	85					
	5,000	85⅜					
	5,000	85⅞					
	35,000	86					
	5,000	86¼					
	15,000	86					
North Mo 1st	6,000	103					
Nor Pac Term 1st	27,000	100½					
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	8,000	92⅜					
	8,000	93					
Ohio Southern 1st	5,000	92½					
	11,000	93					
	5,000	93½					
	2,000	93¾					
Ohio & M Con S F	5,000	108½					
Ore Imp 1st	1,000	98⅜					
Ohio So G M 4s	2,000	45½					
	2,000	45¾					
	4,000	46					
	2,000	45⅞					
	3,000	46					
	5,000	45⅝					
	5,000	48					
	8,000	45¼					
	2,000	45½					
	2,000	45⅜					
	3,000	46					
	10,000	45⅜					
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	5,000	47					
	15,000	48					
	1,000	48¼					
	2,000	48⅜					

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,600,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. L. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promtly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the seconds also.

This **UNITED ACTION** by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results. **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated

First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. The existing condition of the Kansas Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Railway, the necessity for the proper application of the just proportion of the income of the mortgaged properties to the interest upon the Consolidated Bonds, and the protection and enforcement of the principal, render it necessary that the bondholders should at once unite for mutual protection. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

The Bond Record

Subscription Price $1.00 per annum
Single Copies 10 Cents
A Monthly Journal For Investors
MAY, 1895.
Published by The Bond Record Publishing Company, 24 Nassau St. N.Y.

On News Stands.

New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust dated November 1st, 1889, the undersigned, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals for First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company to an amount sufficient to consume $200,000, now in its hands for the purpose of redemption of bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received until twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and should be addressed:

PROPOSALS TO SELL BONDS.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New-York.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee,
by R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, May 7th, 1895.

Wagner Palace Car Co.,
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.,
2d, 3d, & 6th Ave. R. R. Stocks,
Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery R. R. Co.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St.

Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CLARENCE H. WILDES,
36 WALL STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT in the form approved by the New-York Stock Exchange are now ready to be delivered to depositing security holders in exchange for Bonds and Stocks deposited by them, and application will be made to have the Certificates listed on the **STOCK EXCHANGE** as soon as a sufficient amount of securities have been deposited. Security holders who desire to participate in the Reorganization should therefore deposit their Holding as **PROMPTLY** as possible with the Undersigned. All Certificates of Stock and Registered Bonds deposited must be accompanied by properly executed Powers of Attorney for transfer.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1895.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
Depositary of all Bonds,
80 Broadway, New-York.

New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
Depositary of Stocks,
59 Cedar St., New-York.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-second ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on April 30, 1895.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

6 per cent.

of $1,000—Nos. 12, 197, 476, 488, 617, 655, 1183.
of 500—Nos. 27, 155, 222, 265, 379.
of 100—Nos. 37, 39, 71, 72, 76.

7 per cent.

SERIES A.—of $1,000—Nos. 91, 104, 133, 151, 203, 216, 257, 263, 271, 287, 296, 298, 318, 349.
SERIES B.—of $500—Nos. 4, 17, 123, 213, 227, 262, 323, 343, 346, 351, 379, 395, 507, 604, 733.
SERIES C.—of $100—Nos. 5, 35, 37, 65, 126, 127, 161, 181, 301, 352, 376, 541, 578, 633, 637, 661, 725, 726, 748, 754, 810, 855, 857 883, 904, 1079, 1282, 1287, 1317, 1333, 1336, 1353, 1501, 1509, 1752.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after July 1, 1895. They will cease to bear interests on July 30, 1895.

MEXICO, 30th April, 1895.
The President:
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

ManhattanTrustCompany.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas

Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean, Jr.,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
James Foord,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 150,062, for eight (8) shares LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY stock in name of Henry Pepper, dated November 28, 1890. All persons are warned against negotiating the same.

Meetings and Elections.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,

CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, April 30, 1895.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK ARE hereby notified that the annual election of Directors an Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 9.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and will be closed at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking house, corner of Nassau and Cedar Sts., on MONDAY, May 13, 1895, at 12 o'clock.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Bible Society will be held at the BIBLE HOUSE, Astor Place, on THURSDAY, MAY 9, at 3:30 P. M., for the transaction of business.

CALEB T. ROWE, Recording Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, 65 BROADWAY. New-York, May 8th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 2d day of July, 1895. By order of the board,

CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

NORTH SHORE TRACTION COMPANY.
15 Wall Street, New-York, May 2, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. (the cumulative dividends to April 1st, 1895,) upon the preferred stock of this company, payable on May 18th, 1895.

Transfer books will close May 11th and reopen May 20th. FRED'K WM. LUTTGEN, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
59 Broadway, New-York, May 8, 1895.

The transfer books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., May 10, to the morning of June 3.

W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. GUSTAV L. HOPPENSTEDT RETIRES this day from our firm. The business will be continued without change of firm name by the remaining partners, Messrs. HENRY AMY and LOUIS H. AMY.

H. AMY & CO.

New-York, April 1, 1895.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Madison Square Theatre, Wednesday matinée, BLACK ENAMEL "ROSE" BREAST-PIN; diamond centre. Liberal reward if returned to 222 Madison Av.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE ROBERT S. GREEN

Proclamation by Gov. Werts Directing Demonstrations of Respect.

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—Counselor William H. Corbin of the Voorhees investigating committee announced to-day that there would be no session of the committee Friday, out of respect to the memory of the late Vice Chancellor Robert S. Green. The session has been postponed until Tuesday next.

Gov. Werts this morning issued a proclamation on the death of the ex-Governor, in which he directed that all public buildings should be draped in mourning, the flags placed at half mast, and that on the day of the funeral a proper salute should be fired and all public offices be closed during the funeral obsequies.

The Governor also requests all citizens to abstain as far as possible from their usual work, and devote themselves to appropriate religious services and such demonstrations of sorrow and respect as are fitting to the memory of the dead.

In accordance with the Governor's order, the Executive Chamber was this morning draped in deep mourning, and the ex-Governor's photograph, covered in a maze of crape, was placed on an easel near the entrance.

Orange's New-England Society.

ORANGE, N. J., May 8.—The New-England Society is making elaborate preparations for its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, to be held on Wednesday evening next. A poem has been writtten especially for the occasion by Frederick Lawrence Knowles of Wesleyan University and a member of the association, for which a prize of $25 was offered. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University will make an address. Wendell P. Garrison will give a historical sketch of the society, and a male quartet from the New-York Mendelssohn Club will sing.

Dr. Duryea Accepts a Call.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea has accepted the call to the First Reformed Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Duryea is well known in Brooklyn, and for years was the pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church. He is about sixty years old.

INCOME TAX CASE CLOSED

Mr. Choate Concludes His Argument Against the Law.

SUPREME COURT TAKES A RECESS

A Decision by the Full Bench Expected to be Handed Down Monday, May 20.

SPECULATION REGARDING THE DECISION

The Long Time Required Looked Upon as a Hopeful Sign by the Law's Opponents.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The final argument in the income tax cases has been made and the Supreme Court has adjourned until Monday, May 20, when it is likely that its decision will be handed down.

The comparatively long time required by the court for consideration of the questions involved is regarded as a hopeful sign by the opponents of the law, who see in it evidence that the court intends to go into the merits of the matter without reference to its previous findings. One who listened to the closing arguments of Mr. Choate today expressed the opinion that if the court had been obliged to decide then and there whether the law was or was not unconstitutional, its verdict would have been against the law.

Mr. Choate addressed the court nearly two hours, and was accorded the closest attention. The courtroom was crowded, and many people remained in the outer corridor in the hope that opportunity would be offered to hear the argument.

One result of the rehearing has been to cause apprehension in the Treasury Department that the decision of the court may destry the law. There is said to be a strong belief among Treasury officials that Justice Jackson is a Democrat of the school of Justice Field, and that he will agree with the latter as to the main principles of the law with the only result that the law as an entirety would be declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Choate Resumes.

Mr. Choate, in opening his remarks today, said that he would not proceed on the line laid down yesterday, but would devote himself to the consideration of certain questions asked yesterday by the Attorney General in his address. He wanted to know, said Mr. Choate, how long the exemption claimed for rentals lasted. Was it one year, or five or ten? Did it follow the money after its investment in new forms of property? The law taxes the receipts from rent at the time they come into the possession of the owner, and Mr. Choate said he would not be so foolish as to claim that rent money, after the year it was received, could not be made the subject of taxation by either the State or the United States.

A suggestion made by the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Choate said, was worth notice. It was that the tax was assessed upon the rent received the year before. In answer to that the speaker said it was well settled that what could not be done directly could not be done indirectly. The issue could not be evaded by shoving the time back a year, and taxing it then any more than at the time of its receipt. Another suggestion or argument made by the Attorney General was that a direct tax cannot be assessed by apportionment without resulting inequality. As the court had already decided, that inequality was agreed upon as a part of the compact on which the Constitution rests.

Again, the Attorney General contended that this construction of the Constitution, if maintained, would seriously impair the resources and power of the Government in times of emergency. "Figures will not lie," it had been said, but it was equally well known that they would convey entirely different meanings, according as they might be handled. Upon that point, said Mr. Choate, their brief filed in the case presented some statements and figures which demonstrated the unsoundness of the Attorney General's claim. "The rights of citizens," that document stated, "cannot be affected by exaggeration of the importance to the Government of the questions now involved. The only previous income tax known in the country's history arose from the necessities of the civil war. Up to the close of 1865 it had computed, but the Government had expended for war purposes more than $4,000,000,000, yet only $126,082,845 came from this income tax. This shows how insignificant a part that tax played in supplying the country's requirements at the time of its greatest necessity. What saved the country was the financial credit and the patriotic attachment of its citizens to the system of government guaranteed by its Constitution. These resources, it is earnestly submitted, will be most surely preserved by faithful administration of its fundamental law; not by efforts to fritter away the substance of financial rights and private property, which were established thereby as conditions of the country's existence."

Finally, the Attorney General declared that the real estate owners and bondholders were shirking the payment of their just proportion of the expenditures of the Government, which, if this law were made effective, they would be compelled to pay. Mr. Choate said he did not appear as an advocate for these classes, but he deemed it to be his duty to say that the assertion was unfounded. In the time of stress and war, when young men gave their blood and yielded up their lives in defense of their country, the land owners and bondholders gave freely and generously of their substance to sustain the Government and provide the means whereby the conflict was carried forward to a successful issue.

The Tax on Personal Property.

Mr. Choate then addressed himself directly to the discussion of the matters left in dispute by the decision of the court, in the light of the declarations in that decision. The first related to the tax on personal property, and his contention was that the corpus of personal property was entitled to the same protection as real estate, and that a tax on the income derived therefrom was a direct tax as much as a tax on rents. And in this position he was aided by the frank avowal of the Attorney General that it was logically so. Mr. Choate then went into the history of the question, and quoted from the decision of the court to sustain his contention that personal property was subject only to a direct tax levied and collected by the rule of apportionment.

Judge Harlan asked if counsel asserted that of all personal property.

Mr. Choate responded that it did not apply to all personal property, for he admitted the right of exemption and of selection. But it did apply to all personal property under a general assessment. That was very different, however, from a tax on the use of property.

To a further question by Justice Harlan, Mr. Choate said the rule did not apply to banking institutions, for instance, because that was a business. He wished, he said, that he could impress upon the mind of every Justice the principle that in cases where the Congress has no power to tax, its action is final, that discretion must be restrained; and that where it is permitted to Congress to tax, but its action is limited to a certain method, any deviation from that method must be restrained. The argument against the taxation of personal property, except by the rule of apportionment, being conceded, it applied with equal force to the taxation of income derived therefrom.

Turning then to the decision of the court Mr. Choate referred to the doctrine of stare decisis. To observe this doctrine without modification, he said, would raise the judiciary above the concurrent branch of the Government, which, if this law were made effective, they would be compelled to obey

O'TOOLE INDICTMENT QUASHED

A DECISION FAVORABLE TO THE POLICE SERGEANT.

Justice Barrett Rules that His Agreement in the Dr. Whitehead Case Was Not a Criminal One.

At least one of the police indictments growing out of the Lexow exposures has been disposed of.

Justice Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday handed down a decision quashing the indictment against Police Sergeant O'Toole of the Essex Market squad, who was charged with bribery in the Dr. Whitehead case. In his decision the Justice said:

"The agreement covering the indictment was not to influence the defendant to official action. He had no official relation to the subject matters of the agreement. To constitute bribery, under Section 72 of the Penal Code, there must be a corrupt agreement or understanding to do or omit to do some official act.

"Section 48 is broader and covers the receipt of gratuities, but even here the gratuity must be received either to influence official action or discretion; that is, a reward for the favorable exercise of some discretion vested in the officer. No discretion was here invested in the defendant with regard to Whitehead's bail, nor with regard to his commitment or trial. The defendant's duty was to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest offenders. His duty and his discretion ceased when judicial duty and discretion commenced, except, of course, to hold his prisoner when so required. In the present instance he made agreement to exercise in Whitehead's favor any discretion conferred upon him in the line of his prescribed duties.

"The agreement may have been reprehensible in view of his official position, but it was not criminal within either Section 72 or Section 48 of the Criminal Code. The demurrer must, therefore, be sustained."

This decision was rendered on the demurrer interposed to the indictment by O'Toole.

When seen yesterday and asked what effect the quashing of the O'Toole indictment could have on other police cases, Assistant District Attorney Barlow said:

"The quashing of the O'Toole indictment will have no effect upon any other of the police cases, as none of them is exactly similar. We will not appeal the case, as Justice Barrett's decision seems to deal effectively with it."

SUIT FOR AN ALLEGED DEBT.

The Defendant Says the Claim Was Paid Nearly Thirty Years Ago.

Suit has just been brought in the City Court by Abraham Ostheim on an account thirty years old.

Mr. Ostheim sues as administrator of the estate of Moses Ostheim. The defendant in the peculiar action is Ferdinand Abraham of Boston, a millionaire tobacco dealer. The matter came up yesterday before Judge McCarthy, on a motion by the plaintiff to put the case on the short cause calendar.

The application was opposed by Maurice B. Blumenthal, who gave the history of the peculiar action. It appears that Mr. Abraham, who goes to Holland twice a year to buy Sumatra tobacco, was served with the papers in the case several weeks ago, as he was about to sail on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck. He turned the matter over to Mr. Blumenthal, as he had then no time to investigate it. What it was for goods sold by the late Moses Ostheim to Abraham in 1866, when the latter was in the dry goods business in Boston. Mr. Abraham sailed, and Mr. Blumenthal got a bill of particulars, which contained 200 items, the amount claimed being $2,045.81, of which there was said to have been paid on account $688.63, leaving a balance sued for of $1,357.18, with interest from 1866.

Mr. Blumenthal cabled the claim to Mr. Abraham, and the latter cabled back that it had been paid years ago. It appears also that Mr. Abraham came to this city frequently during the lifetime of Moses Ostheim, but no claim was ever made on him until after Moses's death, when the administrator brought the action.

Mr. Blumenthal claimed that the action on the part of the administrator to have the case put on the short cause calendar was a scheme to get a "snap judgment," and that even if the debt still existed he was aware that it was barred by the Statute of Limitations. He said, however, that he was willing to try the case on its merits, but that the presence of the defendant would be necessary, and that as the bill contained over 200 items it would take more than an hour to try the case.

Judge McCarthy reserved decision.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION ATTACKED

Counsel in a Damage Suit Seeks to Show that It Is Null and Void.

An attack on the legality of the recent Constitutional Convention was made yesterday before Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, by C. C. Nadal, counsel for W. H. Arnot & Co., a firm of contractors.

The widow of John McNevin began a suit some time ago against the contractors to recover $5,000 damages for the death, in November, 1892, of her husband, who fell into an excavation at 495 and 497 Broadway, while a building was in the course of erection by the defendants.

M. S. Guiterman, counsel for the widow, moved to increase the amount of damages claimed in the suit from $5,000 to $25,000, asserting that, under the ruling of Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court, this increase could be properly made upon the trial of the action, as under the new Constitution the limit of $5,000 for the death of a person had been wiped out. The motion was granted by Judge Dugro.

Mr. Nadal, in opposition, contended that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention had not been properly elected; that the Constitution had never been properly advertised, and that the proceedings of the convention had not been properly proved. Upon these grounds, he declared that the acts of the convention were null and void.

He asked the permission of the court to set up these allegations in his answer, so that the questions might be passed upon by the appellate branch of the court. Judge Dugro denied the motion, but said that he would make a note of the points raised, so that they would be included in the case on appeal.

The trial of the case will probably be finished to-day.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

F. W. Haynes Foreman for the May Term of the Circuit Court.

The Federal Grand Jury for the May term was sworn in before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, yesterday.

Fred W. Haynes, dry goods merchant of 26 Thomas Street, was made foreman.

The other jurors are W. J. Elliott, seeds, 54 Dey Street; George A. Elwood, drugs, 105 William Street; Edgar Tucker, builder, 111 Broadway; H. W. Benedict, lumber, 123 East Forty-seventh Street; James W. Tappin, merchant, 60 Broad Street; James Stroud, hardware, 1,263 Broadway; James W. Clendenin, President, 1 Broadway; H. S. Chapin, broker, 64 Duane Street; Isaac W. Waldberg, diamonds, 35 Maiden Lane; Hilary R. Chambers, clerk, 70 West Thirty-sixth Street; Moritz Kollender, diamonds, 50 Nassau Street; L. H. Sanford, milk, 138 West Thirty-first Street; W. O. B. Clifford, insurance agent, 155 Broadway; Charles A. Cregin, contractor, 44 Broadway; Henry Goodkind, petroleum, 18 Broadway; Galabeau P. Harmon, merchant, 121 Pearl Street; George Everett, tailor, 236 Fifth Avenue; Jacob M. Springer, yarns, 109 Mercer Street; W. H. Beadleston, brewer, 291 West Tenth Street; Benjamin T. Underhill, flour, 81 Dey Street; Siegmund Behrens, merchant, 40 Walker Street, and Theodore M. Davis, dry goods, 45 Leonard Street.

MRS. HELF SEEKS RELIEF.

She Wants Her Son's Proceedings to Declare Her Insane Dismissed.

Mrs. Mary Breckenridge Helf wants the proceedings instituted by her son, C. S. Breckenridge, to declare her insane dismissed. An application to that effect was made yesterday to Judge Bookstaver in the Court of Common Pleas.

It is alleged that some months ago Mrs. Helf, then Mrs. Breckenridge, had a religious mania, and was constantly engaged in mission work. While on a missionary engagement she met Arthur Helf, who was young enough to be taken for her son. Not long afterward she surprised her relatives by marrying young Helf. Her son then applied to the court to have her sanity inquired into, and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who examined her, certified that she was insane, and, upon his certificate and that of another physician, Judge McAdam of the Superior Court committed her to the Amityville Asylum, on Long Island. A commission was then appointed, which, with the aid of a Sheriff's jury, was directed to take testimony and pass upon the question of Mrs. Helf's sanity.

After several hearings, the jury could not agree. It was contended that, in view of this fact, Mrs. Helf may be considered to be sane, and therefore she should be discharged from further restraint under the inquiry proceedings.

On the other hand, it was insisted that the disagreement of the jury left the question in an unsettled state, and that another inquiry would have to be had before any determination could be reached.

Judge Bookstaver reserved his decision.

THE END OF A BONNET SUIT.

Louise & Co.'s Claim Against Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt Withdrawn.

In the action brought by the millinery firm of Louise & Co. of 294 Fifth Avenue against Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt of 11 Lexington Avenue to recover $53, the value of two bonnets said to have been sold to Mrs. Hewitt, the milliners have come off second best.

The case was to have gone on before Justice Martin, in the Sixth District Court, yesterday morning, and W. Bayard Blackwell and William Henry Maginnis of 253 Broadway, counsel for Mrs. Hewitt, were prepared to submit testimony to prove that the bonnets delivered to Mrs. Hewitt by Louise & Co. were really copies of the ones ordered.

The attorney for Louise & Co., upon consultation with his clients, just before the time of the trial yesterday morning, concluded to withdraw their suit. This was done, and costs were paid to Mrs. Hewitt.

Canary & Lederer Sued for Profits.

Ludwig Englander asserts that Canary & Lederer have not paid him all his royalties on the production of "The New Twentieth Century Girl," now running at the Bijou Theatre.

Through his counsel, Joel Marx, Mr. Englander received from Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday, an order directing Canary & Lederer to appear to-day and show cause why they should not be restrained from producing "The New Twentieth Century Girl."

Mr. Englander says that he wrote the music for the play, and he agreed to let the defendants produce the play upon their paying him 3 per cent. of the gross receipts.

He declares that from Jan. 5, 1895, until the present time, the gross receipts have been $42,778.60, and that his share is $1,289.30, of which he has received only $200.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Andrew Freedman, President of the New-York Baseball Club, has been sued in the Supreme Court by Jesse and Edward Wasserman for a balance of $11,483, which they declare is due them from the purchase and sale of stocks and securities. Through his counsel, Charles W. Rushmore, he made an application to Justice Ingraham, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to compel the plaintiffs to furnish him with a bill of particulars.

—Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, dismissed the suit of Harry F. Watson of East Orange, N. J., as administrator of James F. Watson, against C. H. Murray, John A. Morris, and Zachariah Simmons, of this city, for an accounting in the affairs of the Louisiana Lottery Company, in which the complainant claimed that about $500,000 was due to the estate.

—Samuel E. Aymar, the defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, did not plead to the indictment against him yesterday, but will probably do so to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar of customs appeals.
337—Lawson & Dyman vs. United States. 376—Einstein, Wolff & Co. vs. same. 875—James F. White & Co. vs. same. 1280—American Trading Company vs. same. 2149—Ross vs. same. 2150—Dickson vs. same. 645—Mayer vs. same. 929—Methson & Co. vs. same. 736—Quackenbush vs. same. 430—Glenmer & Co. vs. same. 430—United States vs. R. C. Hahn & Co. 431—United States vs. R. C. Hahn & Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
117—Lucius vs. Steamship Manhassett. 118—Switzerland Marine Insurance Company vs. Steamship Flamborough. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship indian Prince. 126—Olsen vs. The Mayor, &c. 128—Dailey vs. The Mayor, &c. 129—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. Tugs J. W. Hall and A. J. White. 132—Hall vs. Ferryboat Paunpeck and Tug A. J. White. 133—Briggs vs. Ferryboat Whitehall. 134—Deats vs. Steamboat Sylvan Shore. 29—McRoberts vs. Steamer Richard Peck. 106—United States vs. Dumper No. 9. 93 to 101—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Dupre. 108—United States vs. Tug Howard Carroll. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris & Cummings Dredging Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
17—David Jones Brewing Company vs. Denner. 46—Gleeson vs. Brummer. 55—Kingsbury vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 72—Bailey vs. Hornthal.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Di Cimenti vs. Holmes. 2—Allen vs. Mackey. 3—Alvino vs. Richfield Construction Company. 4—same vs. same.
Class II.—4—McCarty vs. Patton.
Class IV.—5—Merritt vs. Henry. 6—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Coogan.
Class VI.—7—Sheldon vs. Chu Fong. 8—Woodcock vs. Woodcock.
Class VII.—9—Broadbent vs. Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company. 10—Cameron vs. Coffin. 11—Kearney vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 12—D'Hauteville vs. same. 13—Davies vs. De Garmendia.
Class VIII.—14—Schurr vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 15—Ungaro vs. Watkinson. 16—Du Bois vs. Union Dime Savings Institution. 17—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 18—Mackie vs. Mackie. 19—Heinze vs. Rothschild. 20—Caskel vs. Rothschild. 21—Yoran vs. Wood. 22—Matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company. 23—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank. 24—Clark vs. Jamnes. 25—People vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 26—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 27—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Dodge. 28—Heeb vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 29—Hirshfeld vs. Bloomingdale. 30—Bearns vs. Burras. 31—Ward vs. Ward. 32—Matter of Heaney. 33—Baldwin vs. Evans.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—2175—Zwinge vs. Kohn. 2182—Same vs. Thall. 2776—Densmore vs. Searle. 180—Graham vs. Graham. 1088—Brown vs. Central National Bank. 2294—Finn vs. Lally. 2318—Exhorn vs. Exhorn. 2886—Yoelin vs. Hall. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2410—Stone vs. Cohn. 2430—Man vs. Cromwell. 643—Yorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 2639—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2301—Clarkin vs. Margovitz. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 2218—Reilly vs. Kelly. 1855—Langenfelt vs. Kirsch. 1255—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 1402—Einstein vs. Buffalo General Electric Company. 1527—Auffmordt vs. Klingenstein.
Highest number reached in regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until May 13.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
1655 — Rittenhouse vs. Dennis. 3270 — Merrill vs. Wakefield Rattan Company. 3300 — Hayward vs. Coleman. 3193—Donnelly vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 982—Pursell vs. Bank of the State of New-York. 5465—Clemens vs. Anthony. 1724—Blanchard vs. Jefferson. 4086—Timpson vs. The Mayor, &c. 2830—Gaffney vs. Butler. 2898—William Hanks Company vs. Bauer. 2926—Walter vs. Bittschier. 1913½—Saunders vs. Agricultural Insurance Company. 2814—Higgins vs. Ridgway. 2885—Fitzpatrick vs. Renehan. 3199—Staff vs. V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company. 679—Mason vs. Tower Hill Company. 1830½—M. Jacoby & Co. vs. Denison. 2580—Morris vs. Dr. Nebus Guarantee Opium Cure Company. 5520—Peyser vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Bridge Railroad Company. 5720—The Mayor, &c., vs. Mitchell. 3326—Schwartz vs. Cornell. 3380—Irving Savings Institution vs. Lockman. 3407—O'Meara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 2948—Reich vs. Cochran.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until May 20.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P.J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30.
8—Isola vs. Weber. 9—Decker vs. O'Brien. 11—McAvoy vs. Brush. 12—Vowsil vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company. 28—Hedges vs. Polhemus. 26—Kettle vs. Tarl. 31—Miller vs. Youmans. 32—Baber vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 40—Ford vs. Schloeser. 27—Barwick vs. Youmans.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, CJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1158—Davis vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
280—Weill vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 320—Wendel vs. same. 160—Brand vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 161—Same vs. same. 164—Christoffel vs. same. 128—Stimmel vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
804—Wallach vs. Horack. 813—Van Horn vs. Van Horn. 859—Roode vs. Roode. 861—Marks vs. Soloman. 862—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company vs. Dreyer. 863—Schamberry vs. Schamberry. 864—Adonis vs. Adonis.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. From special term. Case on.
498—Sturn vs. Rosendorf. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
996—New River Mineral Company vs. McNeal Pipe and F. Company. 1100—Cortis vs. O'Donnell. 1231—Schoen vs. Wagner. 639—Benrimo vs. Stanton. 1175—Williams vs. Jenkins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1214—Ricka vs. Harper. 1013—Fielding vs. Baruch. 905—Bien vs. Hellman.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1253.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.
1043—Contested will of Bertha Hamm at 11 A. M. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Elizabeth L. Marquand, Catharine S. Hoffman, Harry S. Cran, Alfred Varnes. At 2 P. M.: Grenville M. Drummond, James Hughes.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.
Contested Wills.—1003—James Kelly.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1424—Woolbeck vs. Young. 3359—McCord vs. McCord. 1600—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Segal. 788—Simm vs. Hofele. 1623—Brynes vs. Lennura. 690—Horwitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 1230¾—Notton vs. McCarty. 1721—Kegelhoffen vs. Metropolitan Consolidated Company. 1646—Southack vs. Mutual Real Estate Company. 1648—Blackmur vs. Carroll. 1759—Townsend vs. Keim. 1723—North American Brewing Company vs. Lester. 1781—Jackson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1614—Benham vs. Kralschwill Milling Company. 1610—Livingston vs. Levy. 1727—Doran vs. Hilton. 1633—Nelson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1496—Richards vs. Barnes. 691—Davidoff vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. 1628—Levy vs. Neschafsky. 1396—Kelly vs. O'Connor. 1742—National Exchange Bank vs. Dahlman. 1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1804—Brigham vs. Richardson. 2000—Cowperthwait vs. Cowperthwait. 2001—Same vs. same. 2002—Same vs. same. 2003—Wygatt vs. Haigh. 2004—Kreamer vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad Company. 2005—Carey vs. Platt. 2006—Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Bailey. 2008—Sito vs. Day. 2009—Lockwood vs. Levy. 2010—Chapman vs. Derrick and Wrecking Company vs. Silliman. 2011—Hertz vs. Helsenburtel. 2012—Poths vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2013—Chanick vs. Fisher. 2014—Buttermann vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2015—Hilton vs. Baldwin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1485—Reilly vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1457—Blood vs. Smith. 1150—Taube vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1895—Reid vs. Mullen. 1576—Emerson vs. Palethorpe. 1959—Froman vs. Hearn. 1960—Hills Brothers Company vs. Cohn. 1961—Curtice Brothers Company vs. Cohn. 1962—Flynn vs. Maine Steamship Company. 1964—Phillips vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1965—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company vs. Long Island City. 1966—Herr vs. Provenchere. 1967—Rosenfeld vs. Wagner. 1968—Seward vs. Abel. 1969—Lollo vs. Weymann. 1970—Sickels vs. H. B. Binswanger Company. 1972—Rochester Brewing Company vs. Fox. 1976—Scharr vs. Breglia. 1977—Clemmons vs. Flack. 1978—Melville vs. Stein. 1979—Sedleczek vs. Kopelzky. 1980—Ract vs. Congregation Kol Israel, &c. 1981—Scully vs. Regan. 1982—Bird vs. Meister. 1983—Cleary vs. France. 1984—Same vs. same. 1985—Gleason vs. Morrison. 1986—Byron vs. Manhattan Athletic Club. 1987—Berg vs. Cohen. 1988—Rosenstein vs. Lesser. 1989—Jacques vs. Williams. 1990—Frankfurter vs. Pearce. 1991—Blumberg vs. Murphy. 1992—New-York Cab Company vs. McCalm. 1993—Von Arno vs. Hornstone. 1994—Egan vs. Terwilliger. 1995—Remsen vs. Remsen. 1996—Jan vs. Kellar vs. Bittman. 1998—Baldwin vs. Jackson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1918—Sickels vs. Raub. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 1452—Meehan vs. Lyons. 1217—Weaver vs. Zollicoffer. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 186—Weber vs. Wagner. 1198—Bishop vs. Frank. 759—Goddard vs. Silversain. 1905—Nicolo vs. Weinstrant. 1914—Eisele vs. Williams. 39—Schulberg & Gutterman. 1923—Tohr vs. Zorn. 1924—Millett vs. Zorn. 1925—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Young. 1926—Lipman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1927—Starace vs. Mondioli. 1928—Phillips vs. Kanter. 1931—Seaman vs. Johnston. 1932—Seaman vs. Canary. 1935—Gleason vs. Babcock. 1936—Benjamin vs. Dorfman. 1937—Eastern Business Exchange Railroad Company. 1938—Burke vs. same. 1939—Carr vs. Picinte. 1940—Baecher vs. Utah, Nevada and California Stage Company. 1941—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Cummings. 1942—Sexton vs. National Bone Button Company. 1943—Van Mellaert vs. Nicholson. 1945—Sickels vs. Seddon. 1947—Loewy vs. Shalek. 1949—Melles vs. Bell. 1950—Jensen vs. Rothkranz. 1951—W. F. Prym Surgical Instrument Company vs. Haight. 1952—Devoe vs. David Stephenson Brewing Company. 1953—Straus vs. Simmonds. 1954—Roselle vs. Bloomingdale. 1955—Stern vs. Ullman. 1956—Cary vs. Menet. 1957—Browning vs. Browning. 1958—Harvey vs. Healy. 1272—Mackinstry vs. Smith. 1537—Pruden vs. Hartwell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.
4132—Levy vs. Mayfield Mercantile Company. 4133—Same vs. same. 4163—Freund vs. Fogerty. 4191—Butler vs. Piqua Club Association. 4192—O'Brien vs. same vs. same. 4205—Gerber vs. 4171—Trimble vs. Bennett. 4244—Hyde vs. Good Manufacturing Company vs. Donlan. 4220—O'Brien vs. Dean.
Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 4015.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People.
1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.
1—John McKenna, William R. Blakeman, and William Mack. 2—Albert Laberge. 3—Joseph Fetbrod. 4—Charles Bodamer. 5—Thomas Cowper. 6—Annie Zacharissen. 7—Joseph Antonio. 8—William Nelson. 9—Thomas Lyons.
Pleadings.—1—Joshua Force. 2—William Kelly. 3—James Glavin and James Kennedy. 4—Mary Davis. 5—John Murphy. 6—William Smith and Edward Hoye. 7—Charles E. Ackron, (five cases.) 8—Antonia Russo. 9—David Williamson and Nicholas Graham. 10—Philip Miller. 11—William Kelly. 12—Louis Gervais. 13—John J. McCahill. 14—Maggie Sweeney. 15—John Bennett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.
1—John Ryan. 2—James Jackson. 3—Joseph Howard. 4—John Tobin. 5—August Koste and Bridget Koste. 6—Andrea Cuomo. 7—Patrick Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins. 8—Robert Smith and Joseph Smith. 9—David Cowan. 10—Ellen Guinan. 11—Frederick Bolgiani. 12—James Powers, (two cases.) 13—Nicolo Panarella. 14—William A. Skinkle. 15—Clarence Frank. 16—John Wendel. 17—Charles Schwartz and Alexander Miller. 18—John Williams and Andre Hanrcade. 19—William Lorenzo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for The People.
1—Harry Weiss. 2—Richard Bigley. 3—John H. Learn. 4—Frederick Braun and Ernest Reussuer. 5—Joseph Manning and Frederick T. Feiss. 6—William Fitzgerald. 7—John Welsh. 8—John Murphy. 9—Denis Raffty. 18—William Jamison. 11—John N. Seery. 12—John Collins. 13—Samiel Lieberman.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Michaelis vs. Flynn—Louis Davidson. Matter of Tucker—William T. Gray.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Purdy vs. Lynch—Austen G. Fox.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Gregg vs. Fitzgibbon—Richard M. Henry.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Matter of Dibbell—James R. Steers.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Katzenberg vs. Dufty, (two cases)—Charles H. Truax. Bradley & Currier Company vs. Brandt—Henry W. Eaton.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Solomon Helman vs. Herman Baumann—M. P. O'Connor. Herman A. Wolf vs. Dennis Healey—Samuel Oppenheim.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Part II.—Rumsey, J.
1270—Levy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1287—Grauddo vs. Taylor. 1289—Wood vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1306—Gleason vs. United Life Insurance Company. 1311—Smith vs. Russell. 1326—Deutschmann vs. Navigation Company. 1328—Fannon vs. McNulty. 1335¼—First National Bank vs. Broach. 882—Toaspern vs. Toaspern. 457—Walsh vs. Gatje. 181—Fox vs. Burtis. 918—Bates vs. Wechsler. 2072—Phillips vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1066—O'Gorman vs. Consumers' Brewing Company. 1062—Brueland vs. National Lead Company. 1472—Forshay vs. Wood. 1071—New vs. Edgerton. 1023—Ward vs. Wanzer. 955—Purcel vs. Paine's Fireworks Company. 2006—Brisay vs. Star Company. 2111—Baker vs. Davenport. 1229—Whallon vs. Sprague Electric Company. 1067—O'Hanlon vs. Newton. 1287—Wilder vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1242—McGrath vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 752—Baldwin vs. Robinson. 635—Searles vs. Jenkins. 1128—Bulger vs. Press Publishing Company. 308—Imperiali vs. Maresa. 1030—Hannagan vs. Union Warehouse Company. 815—Hooper vs. Morse. 1151—Wardner vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1166—Price vs. Metropolitan Railway.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.
41—Mele, administrator, vs. Spinelli. 43—Grouing vs. Heilman. 44—Pearsall vs. Jardin. 45—Pape vs. Doty. 46—Brown vs. Holman. 47—O'Neill, administrator, &c., vs. White. 48—Hanseom vs. Pope. 49—May et al. vs. Goldsmith. 50—Schmitz, receiver, vs. Hemingsen et al. 51—Leary vs. Post et al. 52—People ex rel. Prassau vs. Hamechash. 53—The People ex rel. Greenblatt vs. same. 54—Morrison vs. Stewart. 55—Kross vs. County of Kings. 56—Carter vs. Smith. 57—Miles vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.
787—Tate, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 422—Esser, administrator, vs. May. 2104—Flynn, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 344—Fox, infant, vs. Le Comte. 278—Schoeller, administrator, vs. City of Brooklyn. 1196—Snyder vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 793—Glasheen, infant, vs. Lane. 377—Fischer vs. Waugh. 1000—Israel vs. Long Island Cooperative Insurance Company. 929—O'Keeffe, infant, &c., vs. City of Brooklyn. 592—Fedor vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 596—Tunke vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1201—Wellman vs. Blattmacher. 164—Fred Hower Brewing Company vs. Brockmann. 1084—Grass vs. Grossarth. 1219—Darrin vs. Reuther. 533—Flack vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 985—Ayer vs. Broadway Railroad, et al. 1026—Dowling vs. Spier. 1085—Toaspern vs. Toaspern et al. 707—Spiess vs. Morch. 298—Polhammer vs. Krakower. 420—Pearl vs. Macaulay. 1170—Morrison, infant, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1115—Plympton vs. City of Brooklyn.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J.
249—Schmidt et al. vs. Bieschel. 256—Gallagher, as President, &c., vs. Deckelman et al. 113—Maher vs. Denton, et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.
The will of James Taaffe. The accounting in the estates of Edward Dowling, Eleanor Doherty, Henry J. Bowen, Mary McCabe, and Mary Darby. The estates of Ellen Ledwign, Hector Toulin, and Julia A. Stillwagon. The probate of heirship of Margaret O. Tucker and Mary E. Wynn. The transfer tax of Patrick Murphy, Mary Garvey, Charles Lindeman, Mortimer C. Brennan, John J. Cooke, Margaret Clinton, and Alice Murphy.
Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 22—Will of Lydia W. Ranken. No. 28—Will of James Smith.

GREAT DEMAND FOR BIRMINGHAM IRON

Idle Furnaces Will Probably Be Used to Fill the Large Orders.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 8.—For the first time in several years shipments of iron out of the Birmingham district exceed the manufacture. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company alone is shipping 2,000 to 3,000 tons a day. Their Monday's shipment was 4,000 tons.

The accumulated stock in the yards is being rapidly depleted, and before long will be exhausted.

The Tennessee Company's officers say the two 25-cent advances of April still prevail, although as much iron is being manufactured as was ever made in the district.

The daily output is short of the daily demand, and the prospects are that every idle furnace in the district will be put in blast to meet the emergency. The Birmingham operators have not been as bouyant in years.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Lieut. William G. Fitzgerald, Seventh Cavalry, one month; Col. Andrews Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, two months; Major Clarence Ewen, Surgeon, three months' extension; Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, three months and fifteen days; Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, Quartermaster, Fifteenth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. Col. James W. Powell, Jr., Fifteenth Infantry, four months; Lieut. Thomas M. Moody, Twenty-second Infantry, one month's extension.

—Changes in the Stations of Officers of the Medical Department—Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon, relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, will report to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, to relieve Major Timothy E. Wilcox, Surgeon. Major Wilcox will report to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty.

—Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, Seventh Infantry, and Lieut. John E. McMahon, Fourth Artillery, have been relieved from duty as aides de camp to Major Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, retired, and will proceed to join their respective company and battery.

—Capt. Isaac W. Littell, Assistant Quartermaster, will report to San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to duty as post Quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to relieve Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, Assistant Quartermaster.

—Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will visit in the month of May the works of the Carpenter Steel Company, Reading, Penn., on business pertaining to the manufacture of armor-piercing shot.

—Major C. C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, has been relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General, Department of the Columbia, and will take station at Fort Meade, S. D.

—Lieut. William R. Sample, Fourteenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty with the militia of the State of Arkansas, and will await orders at Little Rock, Ark.

Navy.

—Lieut. E. A. Anderson has been detached from the coast survey steamer Bache, and ordered to the Saratoga.

—Assistant Surgeon Robert Boyd has resigned, to take effect May 8.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Application was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham, for the appointment of a receiver for the New-York Fur Cuttings Company of 170 to 176 Meeker Avenue, Brooklyn, which is principally owned by Belt, Butler & Co. of 79 Mercer Street, this city, who failed on Monday. The matter was adjourned for a week. Boardman, Hamilton, Beckitt & Ransom, who represent many of the bank creditors of the company, said yesterday that the liabilities of the company are about $200,000. The assets consists of insurance policies and the ground where the factory, which was burned on Jan

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ITEMS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Sale of Another of the St. Luke's Hospital Lots—Details of the Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. S. F. Jayne & Co. and Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold to a customer, at $36,000, a lot, 25 by 102.2, on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, beginning 350 feet west of Fifth Avenue. This is another of the lots forming part of the St. Luke's Hospital plot. It will be improved.

Messrs. Max Marx & Co. have sold to Dr. Edgar T. Weed the three-story dwelling 117 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20 by 100.11.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. withdrew the Spofford estate offering of eight acres in the Twenty-third Ward on a bid of $50,000.

Messrs. Smith & Ryan sold, at $5,325, to Peter Cassidy the Goelet leasehold of the four-story brick store building 956 Third Avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 80.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, at $16,600, to M. Folmetti the five-story front and rear brick tenements 3 Franklin Street, south side, 54.11 feet west of Baxter Street, 22.2 by 100.4½ by 22 by 99.3. In partition, also, Mr. Wells sold four lots, each 25 by 100, on the west side of Tinton Avenue, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. The first went to M. Reedy, at $1,100; the next to Anthony McOwen, at $1,050, and the others, at $975 and $1,025, respectively, to Dennis W. Moran. He also sold four lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of Taylor Avenue, beginning 200 feet west of Webster Avenue. Two went to J. Klees, at $400 and $375, respectively; one to E. Greenebaum, at $400, and one to J. W. McGuire, at $425.

Mr. Bryan L. Kenrielly sold to Teresa B. Kupfer, at $28,150, the five-story brownstone tenement, with stores, 1,277 Third Avenue, east side, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, 26.0½ by 80. To Ferdinand Newman, at $13,000, he sold the four-story brownstone building, with store, 1,040 Second Avenue, east side, 20.5 feet south of Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 64. To Edward Holland, at $11,000, he sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 147 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 36.5 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 16.9 by 75.5.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold to the plaintiffs, R. K. Brown and another, trustees, at $4,200 each, the two two-story brick dwellings on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets, one 20.14 by 100 and the other 19 by 100. To the same plaintiffs, at $7,300, he sold the lots at the northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 94.6 by 100 by 96.6 by 99.98.

Mr. Henry W. Donald sold, at $20,100, to Henry Allen the four-story brick tenement 222 Avenue A, east side, 24 feet south of Fourteenth Street, 27 by 66.6. To A. E. Brunson, at $20,750, he sold the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 517 East Thirteenth Street, 24.10¾ by 103.3.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to Delaplaine Brown, at $55,000, the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, four-story brownstone flat, with store, 23.6 by 60 by 80. To Henry Diefenthaler, at $5,450, he sold the Astor leasehold of 123 Avenue A, west side, 24.6 feet south of St. Mark's Place, four-story brick tenement, 24.4 by 50 by 70.

The sale under foreclosure of the southeast corner of First Avenue and Seventeenth Street was adjourned for a week by Mr. Frank Yoran. Mr. N. J. Newwitter, who claims the property ought to have been knocked down to him last week, obtained an injunction to prevent the sale yesterday. The sale will doubtless be held on the 15th inst.

For to-day the following sales are announced to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, auction sale, plot of about eighteen lots in Long Island City, adjoining the Long Island Railroad property, on the north side of Flushing Street, from Front Street to the East River, with water grant and right to use the foot of Flushing Street; also ferry rights.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, D. McLean Shaw, referee, 115 East Forty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainerd, referee, 430 Columbus Avenue, west side, 127.8 feet north of Eightieth Street, 25.6 by 130.7 by 25.6¼ by 129.9½, five-story brownstone flat, with store. Due on judgment, $40,325.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, G. S. Hubbard, referee, 104 West Seventy-Ninth Street, south side, 35.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 15 by 76.8, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,600.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, 1,330 Washington Avenue, east side, 108 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 120.6 by 25 by 117, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,690.

By Hall J. Taylor & Co. foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 408.4 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,515.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,290.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 61 West Ninety-seventh Street, east side, 183.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 16.6 by 50 by 100.8½, four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 168 East Ninety-first Street, three-story brick dwelling and one-story brick stable, by Frederick Cramme of 211 East Ninety-second Street; cost, $10,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 344 Talmadge Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Michael Dunne of 2,129 Bathgate Avenue; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 1,421 and 1,423 Third Avenue, five-story brick store, by Jacob Wolf of 127 East Seventy-second Street; cost, $30,000.

Jerome Avenue, west side, 208 South Terrace View Avenue, two and one-half-story frame dwelling, by Laura E. Mander of 127 East Twenty-third Street; cost, $4,000.

Burnside Avenue, south side, between Sedgwick Avenue and Macomb's Dam Road, one-story grand stand, by John S. White of 52 West Fifty-fourth Street; cost, $1,000.

Woodruff Street, north side, 326 West Prospect Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, by John R. Roos; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, four-story brick tenement and store, by Sophia Lerch of 3,013 Third Avenue; cost, $14,000.

No. 641 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, by Adelaide M. Hoyce, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

No. 167 Mulberry Street, by Edward O'Reilly, alterations to five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $50.

No. 619 Morris Avenue, by Theodore Merklinger, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $250.

Tenth Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-fifth Street, by Mary E. Geagan, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $750.

No. 26 West Fifty-first Street, by Fannie L. Davis, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, by John Buller, alterations to three-story brick store and tenement; cost, $400.

Avenue A, southwest corner of Fourteenth Street, by David Towes estate, alterations to five-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 112 Fulton Street, by Mary B. Fareira, alterations to five-story brick store and office; cost, $5,000.

No. 718 Tremont Avenue, by Charles Helfiman, alterations to two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $1,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to Edward Freel, plaintiff, at $9, the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of Glenmore Avenue, 50 feet east of Thatford Avenue. To C. E. McClinckey, at $3,150, he sold the two- and one-half story frame dwelling 43 Bowers Street, 22 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Second Street, south side, 88 feet east of Sixth Avenue, three four-story brick flats, four families, 20.8 by 63, $7,500 each; F. O. Peterson, owner.

Ralph Avenue, south side, 90 feet east of Irving Avenue, three three-story frame flats, five and six families, 26.8 by 58, $4,000; Eller & Clements, owners.

Flushing Avenue, northeast corner of East Avenue, two two-story brick provision stores, 25.6 by 71.6 and 52.11 by 64.6, $28,000; New-England Dressed Meat Company, owners.

Twentieth Street, west side, 150 feet north of Benson Avenue, two and one-half story frame dwelling, 20 by 28, $3,500; W. E. Parfitt, owner.

Fifty-second Street, north side, 200 feet east of Thirteenth Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24 by 26, $2,800; J. C. Hunt, owner.

East Thirteenth Street, east side, 400 feet south of Avenue B; also same street, west side, same distance from Avenue B, two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 36.6 by 36 each, $4,000 each; John A. Davidson, owner.

Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, three-story brick dwelling, 32 by 25, $4,500; M. M. Wolf, owner.

Fourth Street, south side, 97.10 feet west of Seventh Avenue, four three-story brick dwellings, 15 by 45, $5,000 each; E. H. Mowbray, owner.

Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 160 feet west of Fifth Avenue, two two-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 43, $4,000; F. M. Dowley, owner.

Jefferson Street, north side, 249 feet east of Bremen Street, two four-story brick flats, eight families each, 25 by 71, $8,000; George Cutting, owner.

West Avenue, southwest corner Eleventh Street, two-story brick market, 25 by 40, $2,500; R. Gleichman, owner.

Humboldt Street, east side, 25 feet north of Maujer Street, four-story brick flat, nine families, 25 by 60, $9,000; William J. Kraus, owner.

Wyckoff Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Greene Avenue, three-story frame store and flat, six families, 25 by 60, $4,000; Frank Selinger, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 8.

GREENWICH ST, e s, 20.1 ft n of Murray St, 33.2x irregular; John H. Welsh to Belle V. Raymond..... $12,000

FORSYTH ST, 17; Sarah E. Kaplan to John C. Schawe, exchange.... 1

SULLIVAN ST, 213; William H. G. Harley and others to Amelia L. Mayhoff..... 200

SAME PROPERTY; Cynthia Ann Jeffrey to Amelia L. Mayhoff..... 500

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 174.10 ft n of Bleecker St, 25.3x100; the State Trust Company to Amelia L. Mayhoff..... 15,200

SULLIVAN ST, 213; Henry C. De Witt and wife to same..... 2,000

MACDOUGAL ST, 103; same to Sven P. Nelson..... 12,000

SAME PROPERTY; William H. G. Harley and others to same..... 200

SAME PROPERTY; the State Trust Company to same..... 8,550

SAME PROPERTY; Cynthia A. Jeffrey to same..... 500

EAST 11TH ST, 22-24; Sigmund Gutwillig to Amuno Johnsen..... 100

JONES ST, e s, 143.4 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x9.6; John J. Bogert and wife to Schenk & Schlichte..... 1

JONES ST, s s, 164.5 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x97.6; Catharine Christie and others to same..... 1

14TH ST, s s, 109.8 ft e of 7th Av, 100.6x1irregular; William M. Hoes, referee, to Benedict A. Klein..... 129,400

40TH ST, s w s, 257 ft n w of 7th Av, 14.3x98.9; William Z. Larned and another, executors, &c., of Charles E. Larned to Charles H. Gushee..... 10,100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles H. Gushee to Morris B. Bronner..... 1

40TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 14.6x98.9; Anna J. Ripley to Margaret Van Arsdale..... 12,900

19TH ST, n s, 437.10 ft w of 6th Av, 20.5x92; Susan Van Kirk, executrix of Peter Murray, to Jefferson M. Levy..... 1

35TH ST, s s, 183.2 ft w of 2d Av, 16.10x98.9; Ida L. Trimm to Carrie A. Britton..... 1

35TH ST, s s, 183.2 ft w of 2d Av, 16.10x98.9; Samuel H. Britton and others to same..... 1

37TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 5x24; Anna Burrows and another to John J. Radley..... 1

37TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 100x98.9; Margaret W. Radley and others to John J. Radley..... 1

70TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of West End Av, 180x100.5; William K. Van Bokkelen and wife to Jessie Meyer..... 32,500

45TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.5; the executors of Alonzo C. Yates to James Wilkinson..... 50,500

47TH ST, s s, 510 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Josephine Macdonald to George W. Wickersham..... 42,000

53D ST, n s, 82 ft e of Lexington Av, 18x100.5; Louisa J. and David Morgan to Bertha Teudt..... 12,000

2D AV, w s, 20.5 ft n of 67th St, 20x80; Edward J. McGuire, referee, to John Waldvogel..... 15,150

5TH AV, e s, 77.2 ft n of 74th St, 25x150; Stephen H. Olin, referee, to Frederick R. Usher..... 5,000

1ST AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 63d St, 25x81.5; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Jonas Weil and others..... 8,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 101st St, 20.10 x 102d St x117.5x—x 73.7; William Rankin and wife to Alexander Cameron..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Edward Kelly, referee, to Peter A. Cassidy and others.... 20,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 46.11 ft n of 106th St, 27x82.9; same to same... 17,125

3D AV, w s, 73.11 ft n of 106th St, 27x82.9; same to same..... 82,500

114TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Jacob Voelbel and wife to Philip Braender..... 120,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 118th St, 100.11x99.9; David E. Oppenheimer and wife to Henry Oppenheimer.... 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s corner of 118th St, 50.5x100; Rufus B. Cowling, Jr., referee, to John F. Adams. 30,000

142D ST, n s, 108.5 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Arnold and Edmond Kohn and wives to Max Marx..... 1

142D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Lambert Suydam to Michael J. Keenan..... 14,000

147TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 100x99.11; John Jefferson and wife to Asbury Lester..... 12,350

158TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x99.11; Mary and William Johnston to Alice M. Holland..... 10

144TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Elizabeth Wright and another to Harry Overington..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Overington and wife to William F. Cox.... 1

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 425 ft w of Grove Av, 100x100; Henriette Harris to Valentine Pressler..... 12,000

174TH ST, s s, 239 ft e of Worth Av, 50x63.10x100; the executors of William A. Greve to John W. Katzenberger..... 2,000

169TH ST, n s, 41.8 ft e of Franklin Av, 41.8x73x41.8x71; Elizabeth M. Vanderbilt to Henry Benjamin.... 1

LOTS 268 to 271, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to William H. Wright and William J. Pragnell..... 4,160

LIBERTY ST, 105; Zella L. Wheeler and another to Jefferson M. Levy, 5-1-16 parts, (correction)..... 9,375

Recorded Leases.

RENWICK, Annie E., and another, trustees of F. W. Renwick, to executors of Jay Gould; s s of Park Row, 82.10 ft w of Beekman St, 24x108.6 ft to Theatre Alley x26.1x97.7, 21 years..... $7,000

COLUMBIA COLLEGE TRUSTEES to Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company; 34 Murray St, 21 years.. 2,250

TILLSON, William E. S., executor, to Simon Bowers; 305 Bowery, 5 years..... 1,700

McGINN, John, to Michael Farrell; 423 West 45th St; store, 3 years.. 660

SCHURVIN, Henrietta, to James W. Lynn; 715 Amsterdam Av, 10 years..... 1,800, 2,100

BOSSONG, Jacob, to Charles J. Hesse; 24 Avenue A, 5 years..... 1,500

O'NEILL, Catharine, to John Yung; 332 Washington St, 4½ years... 600, 1,000

McVEIGH, Theodore W., to Charles H. (Park; 30th St, 118 West, 5 years.. 1,400

GEISSELBRECHT, Katie, to William Kissel; 206 East 22d St, 1 year..... 480

STUBE, Henry, to Henry Rickenberg; store; n e corner of 9th Av and 46th St, 5 years..... 1,600

DAVIDSON, Katie, to M. Jackson; 332 East 78th St, 3 years..... 750

FREUND, Bernhard, to Abraham Schiller; 1,926 3d Av, store; 3 years. 900

Recorded Mortgages.

BEIL, Carl F., and wife to Anna C. S. Hassey; 308 East 70th St, 3 years..... $2,000

BENJAMIN, Henry, to E. M. Vanderbilt; 169th St, n s, 41.8 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 2,500

CHISOLM, Helen M., to F. R. Dennis, as guardian; 3d Av, n e corner of 22d St, 5 years..... 26,000

CAMERON, Alexander, to William Rankin; Madison Av, n e corner of 101st St, 1 year..... 42,000

CASSIDY, Peter A., and others to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Lexington Av, e s, 46.11 ft n of 106th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 52,500

COX, William F., to L. H. Mace and others; 144th St, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, (five mortgages).... 6,200

DEBEVOISE, George E., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 148th St, n s, 75 ft w of Convent Av, 1 year..... 14,000

FARRELL, John F., and wife to the East River Savings Institution; James St, Lot 194, map of John Roosevelt, 1 year..... 16,000

GREEN, Celia A., to Benjamin F. Constable; 50th St, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, and other property, (three mortgages,) 4 years..... 18,600

GUSHEE, Charles H., to William Z. Larned and others, executors; 40th St, s s, 257 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years. 8,000

GIBBES, Yela, to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; College Place, n w corner of Murray St, 8 years..... 100,000

HOE, Olivia P., to Helen Adams; 86th St, s s, 173 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 35,000

HORN, Elizabeth G., to Percy D. Adams, as trustee; s s of 116th St, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 3,000

HAGGERTY, Rachel P., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 23 West 125th St, 1 year..... 8,000

HAWKES, Richard W., to J. W. Harren; s s of 98th St, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 5,500

HALLAHAN, John, and another, to F. M. Jencks; s e corner of 113th St and Manhattan Av, demand... 50,000

HOLLAND, Alice M., to Perry Belmont; n s of 158th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 8,000

IVES, Ralph O., and wife to P. J. Sands; e s of Columbus Av, 72.8 ft s of 94th St, 6 years..... 30,000

JOHNSON, Amund, to Sigmund Gutwillig; 60 and 62 11th St, 1 year..... 30,000

JOHNSTON, Mary, and another to John McClure, trustee; n w corner of 10th Av and 158th St, demand.. 4,000

SAME to D. P. Condon; same property, demand..... 14,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Moses T. Pyne and others, trustees; s s of 14th St, 199.6 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years..... 80,000

KAHN, Baruch, to Joseph Haight; w s of Greenwich St, Lot 62, map of heirs of D. A. Langdon, (lease). 4,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., and wife to F. M. Jencks; e s of Riverside Av, centre line between 81st and 82d Sts, demand..... 22,000

KEENAN, Michael J., and wife to Lambert Suydam; n s of 142d St, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 19,000

KNOX, Hettie, and another to Charles B. Grannis; n w corner of Westchester and Intervale Avs, demand..... 6,000

KEENAN, Michael J., to Lambert Suydam; n s of 142d St, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 18,000

KATZENBERGER, John W., to George Ehret; s s of Spring St, 239 ft e of Worth Av, 1 year..... 2,000

LEVY, Jefferson M., to Amelie Laforcade; 139 West 19th St, 3 years.. 12,000

LESTER, Asbury, to John Jefferson; n s of 147th St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, demand..... 5,000

LESTER, Elizabeth W., to Harlem Savings Bank; e corner of Tinton Av and Grove St, 1 year..... 2,000

MUNTER, Joseph R., and others to Robert W. Stuart; 199 Allen St, 4 years..... 7,000

MAYHOFF, Amelia L., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of Sullivan St, 175 ft n of Bleecker St, 3 years.... 12,000

MANDEVILLE, Laura, to William J. Shaw; e s of Amsterdam Av, 52.4 ft n of 74th St, 1 year..... 782

MURPHY, John J., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n w s of Westchester Av, 176 ft s w of Forest Av, 1 year. 12,000

NELSON, Sven P., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 103 Macdougal St, 1 year..... 5,000

O'MEARA, Eliza, and another to the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States; s e corner of 21st St and Gramercy Park Carriage Way, 3 years..... 40,000

O'SHEA, Annie T., and another to Margaret L. Crow; s s of 125th St, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years. 6,000

SCHNEIDER, Ernst, and others to Judson S. Todd; n s of Perry St, 76.3 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year.... 5,000

SPRINGHORN, Charles C., and wife to Frederick Knoth; n s of West 11th St, 20 ft w of 4th St, 5 years. 12,500

SPENGLER, Charles, and wife to J. P. Burrell and another; w s of Intervale Av, 330.6 ft n e of 167th St, 3 years..... 5,000

TEADT, Bertha, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 83d St, 82 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year. 6,000

VAN ARSDALE, Margaret, to Anna J. Ripley; s s of 40th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 202 West 40th St, 3 years. 8,000

WALDVOGEL, John, and another to H. D. Cohn, as guardian; w s of 2d Av, 20.5 ft n of 57th St, 3 years... 5,000

WELSH, John H., and wife to Irving National Bank; 271 and 273 Greenwich St, 5 years..... 13,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARLOW, Lavinia F., executrix, to Lyman Cobb, Jr..... $1

CLARK, Vincent, to Annie T. Clark. 2,500

CLEVELAND, Charlotte H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 2,700

COOK, Charles E., to Sender Jarmulowsky..... 1

DODGE, D. Stuart, to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, (two mortgages)..... 40,000

ECKSTEIN, Joseph H., to Selina Eckstein..... 10,000

FLOYD-JONES, Edward, executor, to Wallace Straiton..... 14,268

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Helene G. Bosch..... 12,000

HOWARD, Maretta W., to F. B. French..... 1

HATHAWAY, Bailey J., and another, executors, to St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers..... 5,000

INGLIS, Margaret, to Margaret Inglis..... 1

SAME to Isabel Inglis..... 1

KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhard, to Abraham Leipzig..... 3,350

LARNED, William Z., and another, executors, to Sarah L. Boynton.... 62,678

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Mary Solomon..... 4,000

ROTH, Heinrich, to Frederick E. Lange, trustee, and another, (two mortgages)..... 4,000

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Frederick Vollmer..... 470

SCHRIEBER, Charles F., to Sophia L. Boote..... 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Ambrose Snow and others, executors..... 8,000

WRIGHT, William H., and another to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company..... 3,500

Lis Pendens.

17TH ST, 349 and 351 East; Esther Goldman against Benjamin Granger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

PLEASANT AV, w s, 17.11 ft n of 122d St, 16x66; New-York National Exchange Bank against Sophie Heine and others, (action to set aside deed.)

BROOK AV, w s, 50.1 ft s of 163d St, 50 ft front; Annie H. Haft against John Kirk and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

FRANKLIN AND ELM STS, n w corner; Lawrence Houlihan against Herman F. Ahrens, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

96TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25 ft front; Amalia Arnold against Eugene Hauck, (partition.)

102D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100 ft front; Henry Gundlach against Cecilia McKenna, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

LOTS 53, 54, and 55, map of 146 lots, King's Bridge Heights, Dickinson estate; Maria W. Dittmar against Bridget D. Van Aiken and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

CHARLES ST, 72; Arnold Pfenning against Joseph Mandelbaum, owner; Theodore Schrader and Lena K. Bullesbach, contractors..... $1,250

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 842 and 844; Annie H. Haft against Charles G. Judson, owner and contractor; Freehold Company, owners..... 62

GREENWICH ST, 205; N. Klisteen against Mary Hardie, owner; John Cuttby, contractor..... 89

CLINTON ST AND TREMONT AV, n e corner; Jacob Reid against Jacob Poulin, owner; De Witt Mull, contractor..... 90

MADISON ST, 139 and 139½; Louis Levinson against Lewis Kuriewitch, owner and contractor..... 1,299

FORSYTH ST, 147; A. Johnson against C. F. Sparling & Co., owners and contractors..... 285

UNIVERSITY PLACE, e s, entire front between Washington and Waverley Place; John McLaughlin & Son against the University of the City of New-York; L. and E. Weber, contractors..... 4,287

CHARLES ST, 72; John C. Orr & Co. against Joseph Mandelbaum, owner and contractor..... 722

GRENADA PLACE, s s, 168 ft w of Ernescliff Place, 50 ft front; Dimock & Fisk against Maria L. Del Gaiso, owner; O. Bergmark, contractor..... 255

A Dog in the Rapids Above the Falls.

From The Niagara Falls Cataract, May 6.

A dog on what is known as Avery's rock in the rapids, above the American falls, created considerable excitement early yesterday. The animal had apparently been thrown into the river, as he had a rope attached to a heavy article around his neck. John McCloy of the inclined railway attempted to shoot the animal and end his suffering, but the bullets went wide of the mark. The dog finally jumped into the rapids and went over the falls.

LARGE CLAIMS AGAINST WILLIAM TRAUT

Wholesale Liquor Dealer of Allegheny City Said to be in Trouble.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 8.—William Traut, a prominent wholesale liquor dealer and importer of Allegheny City, is said to be financially embarrassed to the extent of $250,000. Executions aggregating $30,000 have been entered against him by F. R. Jackson and others of Pittsburg. The other liabilities are represented by the claims of distillers in different parts of the country, among them Overholt of Pittsburg and Aufheimer of Cincinnati.

It is alleged that Traut has hypothecated liquor certificates which were advanced to him on time by the distillers to the amount of $170,000. Traut was supposed to be worth at least half a million. He is Treasurer of Pittsburg Lodge, No. 11, B. P. O. Elks, but the lodge is amply secured by bond.

Traut last week asked the Elks for leave of absence, stating that he intended to take a three months' trip to Europe. His house has since been closed and the furniture removed. The family has also left. Traut is believed to be in Pittsburg, having been seen here last Monday.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...4:49|Sun sets...7:04|Moon rises...8:23 P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:06	8:26	1:47	1:58
Governors Island	8:24	8:34	2:22	2:29
Hell Gate	10:17	10:27	3:50	3:57

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athos, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Hamburg	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zaandam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Creole Prince, Brazil	3:00 P. M.	.....
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	.....
Habana, Vera Cruz	1:30 P. M.	.....

SATURDAY, May 11.

Adirondack, Jamaica	10:00 A.M.	.....
Caribbee, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	.....
Euclid, Brazil and La Plata Countries	7:30 A. M.	.....
La Normandie, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Norge, ...	11:00 A. M.	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	.....
Persia, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Seneca, Campeachy	10:30 A.M.	.....
Umbria, Liverpool	5:00 M.	8:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 9.—Amaryllis, Gibraltar, April 20; Dalton, St. Lucia, April 29; Indian Prince, Para, April 24; Lepanto, Antwerp, April 25; Markomania, Hamburg, April 23; Monmouthshire, Gibraltar, April 25; Munchen, Bremen, April 26; Saale, Bremen, April 30; Seneca, Havana, May 2; State of California, Glasgow, April 26; Waesland, Antwerp, April 27.

FRIDAY, May 10.—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, May 2; Britannic, Liverpool, May 1; Bothnia, Naples, April 26; Cristo, Dundee, April 25; Georgia, Christiansand, April 27; Hapsburg, Bremen, April 28; Lucania, Liverpool, May 4; Spain, London, April 25.

SATURDAY, May 11.—Exeter City, Swansea, April 27; La Touraine, Gibraltar, May 4; Peconic, Gibraltar, April 27; Trinidad, Bermuda, May 9.

SUNDAY, May 12.—Allianca, Colon, May 4.

Arrived—New-York, Wednesday, May 8

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Porto Cabello April 29, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Vera Cruz April 25 and Havana May 4, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Nenemsha, (Br.,) Townley, Swansea April 21, with mdse and passenger to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Ardanmhor, (Br.,) Davey, Sagua Bay May 1 and Matanzas 3, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Black, Santos April 3, Victoria 7, and St. Lucia 30, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Ponsen, Rotterdam April 24 and Boulogne 25, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Aarhus April 20, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Kingston April 27, with mdse and passenger to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow April 26 and Moville 27, with mdse and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Clyde, Columbia, Jennes, West Point, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Anna Maria d'Abundo, (Ital.,) Albano, Alexandria 108 ds., with mdse to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Portland Lloyds, Freethy, Junin, 90 ds., with nitrate of soda to Hemingway & Brown—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Rosa C., (Ital.,) Chiesa, Smyrna 90 ds., with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to C. C. Seager.

Bark Megunticook, (of Boston,) Wallace, Seville 39 ds., with mdse to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Varuna, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Brown, Gonaives 19 ds., with logwood to W. & A. Leaman—vessel to Ebel & Co.

Bark Charles Loring, (of Portland, Me.,) Lunt, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Adams & Jimeries—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, from Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Cyclone, MacKnight, Petit Goave April 19, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Keller. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Leonora, (Span.,) Bustinza, Cienfuegos May 2, with sugar to order—vessel to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS England, (Br.,) for London; Alesia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles; Comal, for Galveston; Benwick, (Br.,) for Philadelphia; Victoria, (Br.,) for Naples and Genoa; El Dorado, for New-Orleans; Iroquois, for Jacksonville; Banan, (Nor.,) for Gibara; Seminole, for Charleston; Paris, for Southampton; Nordland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp; Vigilancia, for Havana; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Glenshiel, (Br.,) for London; Asphodel, (Br.,) for Cape Town, Algoa Bay, &c.; Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Ship Conqueror, for San Francisco.

Bark Neptune, for Pointe-a-Pitre; Edith Sheraton, (Br.,) for Azua, via Curaçao and San Domingo; J. B. Babel, for Fernandina; Garibaldi, (Ital.,) for Cork, for orders; Jennie Harkness, for Brisbane, Queensland; Eliza J. McManemy, for Guantanamo.

Notice to Mariners.

Ram Island Reef Light Vessel.—New-York.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about May 15, 1895, Light Vessel No. 23, moored in sixty feet of water to the southward of Ram Island Reef, Fisher's Island Sound, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs, and replaced by Relief Light Vessel No. 20. Relief Light Vessel No. 20 will show one fixed white reflector light from the mainmast, and during thick or foggy weather the fog signal will be a bell struck by hand. The vessel has two masts, schooner rigged, but differs from Light Vessel No. 23 in having a lead-colored hull with "Relief" in black on each side, and "No. 20" in black on each quarter. Light Vessel No. 23 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 44, No. 180, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Third Lighthouse District, 1894, Pages 40 and 42.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the Daboll trumpet at Delaware Breakwater (east end) light station, on the east end of the breakwater, south side of the entrance to Delaware Bay, is reported completely disabled. Repairs will be made and the signal re-established as soon as practicable.

By Cable.

SOUT

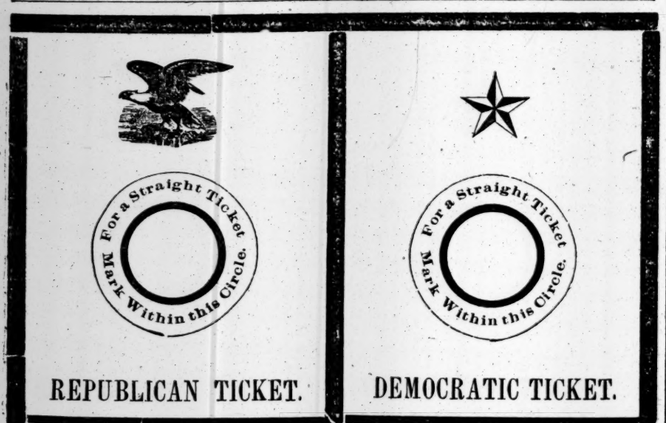
THE RAINES BALLOT BILL

Report of the Conference Committee Adopted in Assembly.

PROVISION FOR ILLITERATE VOTERS

Col. Sanger Objects to the Report on the Ground that Constitutional Secrecy Is Not Preserved.

ALBANY, May 8.—Mr. Gardenier, as Chairman of the Conference Committee on the Raines Blanket Ballet bill, presented the report in the Assembly to-day. In explaining what the report contained, Mr. Gardenier stated that, outside of correcting typographical errors in the Raines bill, the bill as reported was about the same as when it was sent to the committee, with one exception. This exception was as to the persons who should accompany the illiterate voter in the booth. Primarily the bill provided that the illiterate voter should select two Inspectors to assist him; then the bill was amended so that it allowed the illiterate voter to take into the booth



Section of Ballot Prepared According to the Raines Bill.

two people to be approved of by the Inspectors. In conference committee it was decided to allow the illiterate voter to choose two of opposite political faith from the elections officers, which included Inspectors, ballot and poll clerks. The bill had been amended to meet the views of the majority. Mr. Gardenier moved for the adoption of the report.

In opposing the motion to adopt the report, Col. William Carey Sanger, (Republican of Oneida County,) who was a member of the conference committee, said:

I am compelled to dissent from the report of the majority of the conference committee, and I shall briefly state some of my reasons.

The provision of the Raines bill, which permits the able-bodied illiterate voter to have personal assistance in preparing his ballot, seems to me to raise a serious constitutional question. Section 5 of Article 2 of the Constitution provides that secrecy in voting must be preserved, and even if we admit that this provision must give way in cases where, by reason of physical disability or infirmity, a voter cannot prepare his ballot without assistance, we cannot escape its binding force in cases where the voter is entirely free from physical disability, provided some means can be found by which he can without personal assistance vote a straight or split ticket, as he may desire; the method of voting provided for in Assembly Bill 2,280 would secure for the able-bodied illiterate voter the constitutional right to vote as he chooses, and, at the same time, would secure for him absolute secrecy; I am, therefore, of the opinion that the Raines bill raises a serious constitutional question, and, consequently, I cannot approve it.

Futhermore, I believe that this provision of the Raines bill, to which I have referred, is wrong in principle, and might prove bad in practice. Men of both political parties, who have had the widest experience in practical election work, have stated it to be their positive conviction that this system would, in some localities, result in serious fraud.

It was supposed by some members of the conference committee that other features of the bill would be considered by the committee, but it was decided that that portion of the bill which provided for assistance to the illiterate voter was alone before us for discussion or revision. It is therefore unnecessary for me to refer here to other parts of the bill, but I desire to reserve the right to point out at another time certain features of he bill, which, in my judgment, might be materially improved, and especially those parts relating to the form of the ballot and the method of counting the votes.

The report was adopted by a vote of 91 yeas to 16 nays. The negative voters were Messrs. Chapman, Corrigan, Coughlin, Gallagher, Gerst, La Fetra, Niles, Percy, Sanger, Schoepflin, Ten Eyck, Terry, Whittet, Wilde, and Hennessy.

NO VOTER NEED GO ASTRAY.

The System Proposed by the Raines Ballot Law Is Very Simple.

The voters of this State ought not to find it difficult to express their political desires and preferences by the use of the Raines ballot. If they should do so they would at once compel a comparison, unfavorable to the citizens of the Empire State, with Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and other States that have adopted a similar ballot and used it for several years without any appreciable loss in the votes of the States in consequence of the inability of electors to comply with the law.

The chart illustrating the ballot law scarcely needs any explanation. It is constructed, as the ballots in other States have been prepared, with such distinctive designs for the head of each ticket as would enable an intelligent, though illiterate, voter to vote, if he so preferred, for all the candidates on one ticket, without asking a better educated person than himself to tell him which ticket it was that he preferred.

Until the parties have chosen their distinctive headings it will be too soon to talk of setting up schools of instruction in which the dull voters are to be impressed with the necessity of voting in the simplest way. The illustrations in the cut are provisional and suggestive only. But, as in the floor, and go away hoping that there will be no difficulty on the part of the Inspectors in deciding whether they shall count the vote for the Democrats or the Republicans.

The Republican voter will follow about the same course, except that he will make his cross mark in the ring under the Republican emblem. If he be a Republican, for instance, whose faith in his party has been shaken by the factional quarrels of his party leaders, and he is inclined to believe that his city or town would be safe with Democrats in control, or even an occasional Prohibitionist, Populist, or Good Government man in power, he might adopt another plan. If he did not care to vote any ticket "straight" or as a whole, he would not make a cross mark in any of the rings. It might be assumed of this Republican, for instance, that he wanted to vote for a Republican for Secretary of State, for a Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court, for a Prohibition member of the Board of Public Works, for a Populist Commissioner of Common Schools, for a Good Government candidate for the Circuit Court, for a Reform candidate for Judge of Common Pleas, for a German-Reform Representative in Congress, for a Greenbacker Judge of Probate, and so on.

In order to distribute his votes in so widespread a manner, the Republican would make a cross mark in the space at the left of the first name, one in the space at the left of the second name, second column, and so on, until he had marked his preference for each office. If none of the parties had quite pleased him by its nominations, and he had picked out a man for any of the offices whom he desired to vote for as a rebuke to the organization, he could write the name of his candidate or candidates in the right-hand column, under the official caption for the office.

Advocates of other ballots have made criticisms of this one, but, while the Sanger ballot is ingenious and admirable, it lacks the simplicity of the ballot which has found acceptance in other States. Mistakes will be made, of course, by dull voters, most of which will be attributable to the unwillingness of the ignorant to expose his ignorance by asking to be instructed. Stupid voters will make marks in the rings and opposite the names, too, but, if this does not extend to a marking of the whole ballot, the election officers will be able to pick out the valid votes and to reject those that have been wasted.

Illustrated ballots having been tried in other States, and not abandoned, it is reasonable to assume that they have served the purposes for which they were provided, have enabled voters who can read to vote independently and secretly, and have reduced to a wholesome uncertainty the opportunities for corrupt voting.

RECOGNIZES COL. WARING'S SERVICES

The Resolutions Adopted by the Good Government Club's Council.

The Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, at its meeting Tuesday evening, on motion of John Brooks Leavitt, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs that any unofficial expression of opinion, whether in private or in public, by any officer of the City Government, about the tariff or silver or pensions, affords no ground for his removal;

Resolved, That the recent clamor for the removal of an efficient municipal officer simply because he happened to express the opinion that a certain organization was effected with pension-seeking propensities, does not lessen the great importance of the fact that he has not failed in the performance of his official duties, and gives a fitting opportunity for this council to make public recognition of the value to the cause of good municipal government of an absolutely non-political appointment.

It was voted that a special committee be appointed to consider what action the Good Government organization should take in the campaign of this Fall, and to consider the political situation in general, and the committee was instructed to report at the next regular meeting.

The committee was made up as follows: George M. Cumming, J. R. G. Nevius, Julius Blumberg, Preble Tucker, De Forest Grant, Alonzo Rothschild, William Dutcher, John Brooks Leavitt, Boudinot Keith, Isaac P. Klein, and James B. Reynolds.

The council approved a report from Good Government Club F, which has as its special department the administration of the docks, disapproving the Pavey bill, relating to the Dock Department, which the Committee of Seventy is advocating, and directed Club F to oppose it before the Legislature.

The council indorsed the bill drawn up by Club X, for the regulation of sailors' boarding houses, now on its passage through the Legislature, and asked the Senate to pass it.

IN ALL CREEDS ARE HIS FRIENDS

Father Malone of Brooklyn Celebrates His Seventy-fourth Birthday.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, and a Regent of the University of the State of New-York, was seventy-four years old yesterday. He celebrated mass in his church in the morning, and in his sermon said he hoped he would be left among the people to continue the work he loved much longer. He declared that, while he would not neglect his own charge, he would as a servant of the Master always endeavor to carry hope and comfort and consolation to all men whether black or white, or whether Christians or not. The spirit of forgiveness, he said, should come from the mouth of a priest as it had come from the Heavenly Father and the prayer of Jesus Christ: "Father forgive them for they know not what they do," should be the prayer of every Christian.

A bouquet of flowers was presented to Father Malone by a Jewish woman. Speaking of the gift, he said: "She told me she intended to attend my birthday mass; she stood up while I was speaking of my love for people of all creeds and covered her face with her handkerchief and wept. Such an evidence that I have been permitted to carry the love of God into the hearts of my fellow-beings is the best reward I could have for fifty years of labor as a priest."

Father Malone gave an informal dinner in the afternoon. There were present the Rev. Drs. McGlynn and Burtsell, and the Rev. Fathers McGoldrick, Kiely, Mitchell, Carroll, Duffy, McCoy, Gallagher, Ward, Woods, and O'Keefe.

The boys of the parish gave an entertainment in the schoolroom, in the evening, in honor of their pastor's birthday.

NO MONEY FOR A SHIP CANAL

City Cannot Contribute to Survey of a Line to Philadelphia.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday F. B. Thurber reported that the bill proposed by which the Legislature was to authorize the city to appropriate $10,000 toward surveys for a ship canal from New-York to Philadelphia could not be offered, competent authorities having declared that such a law would be unconstitutional.

Mr. Thurber's committee regretted this conclusion, because of the importance of the work to New-York merchants, and also because Philadelphia had already appropriated $10,000 for the same purpose. Since its functions had been terminated the committee asked to be discharged. The request was granted.

G. Waldo Smith offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consider the clause in standard fire insurance policies, which provides that "if a building or any part thereof fall, except as a result of fire, all insurance shall immediately cease."

John H. Washburn, President of the Home Fire Insurance Company, said that the subject was certainly important. Mr. Smith, Mr. Washburn, and Oscar S. Straus were appointed to look into it.

Following a resolution at the April meeting that a committee on city affairs be added to the standing committees of the board such a committee was appointed, with William McCarroll, President of the American Leather Company, as its Chairman.

The Mayor of Bayonne Forbids.

BAYONNE, N. J., May 8.—Mayor Seymour last night sent his first veto to the City Council, disapproving the election by that body of ex-Judge Thomas F. Noonan, Jr., as City Attorney. The veto was tabled and will not be overridden.

Mayor Seymour declares that the Council did not have power to elect a successor to City Attorney James Benny, because his term will not have expired for two years. Mr. Benny was elected by resolution a year ago for three years, under a State law, and has certioraried the action of the City Council. The veto will probably end the matter.

MR. SELTER RECOVERS THE BONDS

They Had Been Bought by His Partner, Boyle, with Money of the Firm—Boyle Still in Hiding.

A. N. Selter of the Cotton Exchange, whose partner, John Boyle, paid the firm's checks for $30,000 for new Government bonds last week and disappeared with the bonds and $2,000 cash, has recovered the bonds. They reached him Tuesday afternoon. He sold them yesterday. Between Boyle's purchase and the sale their price in the market advanced about 1 per cent. Mr. Selter thus received for them something more than Boyle paid.

As soon as the theft became known, Mr. Selter's attorneys put detectives on the case. Warnings against the purchase of the bonds were scattered by messenger, mail, telegraph, and cable. Dealers everywhere were informed that twenty-five $1,000 coupon bonds bearing numbers 9,436 to 9,460 had been bought with stolen money. The newspapers published the numbers and said that warnings had been sent out. Boyle seems to have been within reach of the New-York newspapers and to have become convinced that he would run great risk in trying either to sell the bonds or to collect interest on them.

He went to a lawyer in Brooklyn, and was advised by him to return the bonds. Since he had not been indicted, an arrangement was made by which the pursuit of him in Mr. Selter's personal interest would cease on the return of the bonds. Then Boyle surrendered them.

Although relieved of the bulk of his threatened loss, Mr. Selter is still out the $2,000 which Boyle took and the cost of tracing him, which has been considerable. He said yesterday that he did not believe Boyle had any money left. Boyle's partnership interest in the business was salaried. He attended to accounts and office work, including the drawing of bank checks for the firm, and when Mr. Selter gave him this extra labor and responsibility he raised his salary. The money he took was thus a clear steal.

It is said that he informed the brokers through whom he ordered the bonds that he was buying them as an investment for his sister. Since he offered in payment for them certified checks of the firm with which he was engaged, the criticism has been made that the brokers should have asked Mr. Selter if the checks were authorized before they accepted them.

Boyle's whereabouts is not disclosed by any of the persons in interest. If he went away, he seems to have returned with the bonds. It is suspected that he did not go much further than Brooklyn, and that, unless he had made terms for himself by the return of the bonds, he would soon have been caught.

FUNERAL OF HENRY LE GRAND CANNON

Services Held in the Church of the Ascension.

The funeral of Henry Le Grand Cannon, who died suddenly last Monday, took place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

The church was filled with friends of the family, and Tenth Street was lined with carriages. The chancel of the church was almost buried in flowers. After the services, the flowers were sent to the hospitals of the city, to be given to the patients.

When the body arrived at the church the Vestrymen went in a body to the hearse and escorted the pall bearers into the church. The latter wore white sashes, with black rosettes. The pall bearers were Hamilton Fish, Webster Lispenard Stewart, Henry M. Jones, John Jacob Astor, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Brockholst Cutting, Buchanan Winthrop, and Frederick Baldwin. The Vestrymen were George Blogden, Robert S. Holt, John B. Ireland, Edward N. Tailer, Henry E. Howland, August Belmont, and Howard H. Henry.

Among the mourners were Col. and Mrs. Le Grand B. Cannon, Mrs. Thompson, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Horace Brookes, Mrs. Louis C. Clark, Mrs. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, the Rev. Mr. Tibbetts, Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Miss Callender, Edward Gah, Miss Gah, and Master Louis Clark.

There were present in the church members of the various clubs of which Mr. Cannon was a member, the Union, Tuxedo, Knickerbocker, Union League, City Club, Players, and Calumet.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Percy Grant, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's Church. Bishop Potter was unable to be present.

The music was rendered by the regular quartet of the church, assisted by the choir of surpliced boys from St. George's Church.

After the services the body was taken to Troy for interment.

DOINGS OF THE NEW PARK BOARD

Aquarium Improvements—Mr. Gilder Confers with the Commissioners.

The weekly meeting of the Park Board was held yesterday at the Arsenal.

A communication was received from Alderman R. R. Randall in behalf of the residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, west of the Bronx Park, asking that a bridge be thrown across the New-York Central Railroad track at Scott Avenue.

Such a bridge, he said, would save the people a detour of a mile or a mile and a half in getting into the park. The matter was laid over.

A communication was also received from Marshall Jay, assistant engineer of Macomb's Dam Bridge, in which he said the work was nearly completed, and that he wished to retire. He has practically ceased work since May 4. His wish was granted.

President King was authorized to employ an expert to examine the Harlem River Driveway and report on the work done there.

It was resolved that the Park Department take possession of the houses on the site of the Mulberry Bend Park on June 1. The houses will be sold at auction and removed.

Superintendent Bean of the Aquarium submitted some recommendations for the improvement of the Aquarium, which were approved.

His recommendation included the rebuilding of thirty-six tanks on the ground floor, a new roof over the gallery tank, and the building of a storage reservoir. These improvements are to cost $33,900.

The Superintendent of Parks and the police were directed to enforce the ordinances as to bicycles in the parks.

Richard Watson Gilder called at the Arsenal and had a conference with the Park Commissioners in reference to legislation required to bring about tenement-house reform.

SING SING HAS ONLY $5,000 TO SPEND

Four Thousand of That Must Be Used to Pay for Routine Work.

SING SING, N. Y., May 8.—This village must be very careful of its money during the coming year, according to the statement made by President E. B. Sherwood, who began his official duties last night. In taking the chair at the meeting of the Board of Trustees he made a speech, in which he said that, as the taxpayers at the recent election had refused to vote a special appropriation of $10,000 to pay bills that have been accumulating for the last twenty years, it remains for the board to pay the money out of its annual income of $15,000 and use what is left for village purposes.

After paying this indebtedness and providing for the regular contracts for street lighting, police, fire department, rents, &c., there would be, he said, something less than $1,000 left to run the village for the year. President Sherwood declared that after that was expended he would sign no more warrants.

The law provides that if Village Trustees spend more than they are allowed in any one year, they are personally liable for the excess.

Alleged Shoplifter Attempts Suicide.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8.—Mrs. Phebe Narrow, forty years old, leaped from a Pawtucket Valley train this afternoon as she was being taken to jail. Her skull and jaw were fractured. There is no hope of her recovery.

She was surrendered yesterday by her bondsmen on the charges against her of shoplifting.

Identity of Students Who Eloped.

BROCKPORT, N. Y., May 8.—It has been learned that the students who eloped from the Normal School are Willard Graves Holbrook and Miss Sarah Gertrude Dawson of Rochester. At Syracuse they gave the names of Willard G. Stevens and Miss Sarah Gertrude Wood.

SUED FOR $10,000 AND RECEIVED $5

Miss Hoerschelmann Told the Jury She Wanted Only Vindication.

Elizabeth Hoerschelmann has lost all faith in justice. In the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, she sued Adam E. Shultheis for $10,000 for breach of promise. She testified in her own behalf yesterday and made a perfect case against Adam.

"Do you want any of Adam's money?" asked the lawyer for the defense.

This was a tantalizing question, but Miss Hoerschelmann proudly exclaimed:

"I do not. I only want to be vindicated."

The twelve cruel jurors vindicated her by returning a verdict for $50.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 10 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, and Petit Goave, per steamship Ely; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Franklin, from Mobile.

FRIDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1:30 PM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Creole Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Creole Prince";) at 3 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tenier at 6 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship J. W. Taylor, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per J. W. Taylor.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 7:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Euclid, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Euclid";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Colombia, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Arawa with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Gallilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 3, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Cook's Tours.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Thos. Cook & Son's famous **Tourist Agency** for facilitating and simplifying travel has been in successful and continuous operation for over **half a century.** A large staff of trained agents, assistants, interpreters, &c., are stationed in all chief cities throughout the **United States** and **Canada, Europe, Africa, the Holy Land, India, China, the Straits Settlements, Australia,** and **New-Zealand,** at the firm's offices. In **Europe Cook's** interpreters are placed at all principal railroad stations and steamboat landings to assist clients. Having this complete and old established organization at their service gives their patrons

A GREAT ADVANTAGE over ordinary travelers, as regards **comfort, security,** and **economy** of **time** and **money.**

Among the arrangements for the **Fifty-fourth Season** are the following:

Europe. Weekly personally conducted parties, covering all routes, by leading Steamship Lines. Fares, $185, to $885.

Egypt & Palestine. Special Fall Tour to the **Holy Land,** Egypt, and the Nile from New-York, **Sept. 24.**

Round the World. Grand tour (twenty-fourth season) leave **Aug. 24, Oct. 1,** and **Nov. 11.** Six months' tour.

Summer Cruises. From **Boston, July 14,** and **Aug. 8.** Special Yachting Cruises to the **Maritime Provinces,** &c. Two weeks' delightful cruising, $75, and upwards.

INDEPENDENT TICKETS

by every Steamship and Railroad Line, and over every tourist route in the world, at advantageous rates. Descriptive Programme Free.

No charge for estimates or information.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria,	May 11, 8 A.M.	Campania, Je. 1,	11 A.M.
Lucania,	May 18, M.	Umbria, June 8,	3 P. M.
Etruria,	May 25, 3 P.M.	Lucania, June 15,	10 A.M

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic,	May 15, 10 AM	Britannic,	June 12, 10 AM
*Majestic,	May 22, 3 PM	*Majestic,	June 19, 2 PM
Germanic,	May 29, 10 AM	Germanic,	June 26, 9 AM
*Teutonic,	June 5, 3 PM	*Adriatic,	July 3, 3 PM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $80 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $40 to $45, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, May 11.

For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., May 11, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat. May 18, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., May 25, 5 A. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, May 11, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, May 18, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC	May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu,	May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA	June 4, 3 P. M.
BELGIC	June 15, 3 P. M.
PERU	June 24, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. P. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R.
F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after December 3, 1894.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M. 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 231 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCEESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and the West and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON, and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)

Berlin	May 15, 11 AM	New-York	Je. 12, 11 AM
New-York	May 22, 11 AM	Paris	June 19, 11 AM
Paris	May 29, 11 AM	St. Louis	June 26, 11 AM
St. Louis	June 5, 11 AM	New-York	July 3, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

Waesland	May 15, noon
Noordland	June 12, noon
Friesland	May 22, noon
Waesland	June 19, noon
Rhynland	May 29, noon
Friesland	June 26, noon
Westernland	Je. 5, noon
Rhynland	July 3 noon

International Navigation Company,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jack'ville, Friday, May 10
ALGONQUIN, Chas. and Jack'ville, Tues., May 14
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jack'ville, Fri., May 17
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with **Twin-Screw Steamers.**

New-York-Southampton-(London Pa